



Aussie rules: Australia's David Campese diving to score his side's first try in their 16-6 victory over the All Blacks in the Rugby World Cup semi-final in Dublin yesterday

How England dropped into the rugby final

Rob Andrew, England's stand-off half, reveals that falling to catch the ball was his greatest fear as he prepared for the kick that took England to victory over Scotland and into the World Cup final



THE pass which Richard Hill threw to me with only eight minutes of the Rugby World Cup semi-final remaining had already arrived... a thousand times before. For months and years, after almost every England training session, we have gone off on our own, set up camp in or around the imaginary opposition's 22-metre line, and rehearsed dropped-goal moves.

The technique has been worked upon and polished incessantly. It had to be; just such a contingency, we always knew, could one day win an important game, such as a World Cup semi-final.

We did not need to speak to know what each other felt had to be done from that scrum. There was just a look from Richard and he probably picked up a similar expression on my face. It had to be a dropped goal. And it had to go over, because it was the perfect position for such a score, and we were locked with Scotland at 6-6. If there is ever a sifter for a dropped goal, then that position provided it: a nice, clean scrum ball channelled back crisply and on to me, just to the left of the posts.

As the ball came flying towards me, I was concentrating on two things. The first was to catch it. That may sound absurd, but it is only by getting the simple things, the basics of the game, exactly right that you succeed. Once that had been achieved, I had to keep my head down as I struck the ball and I could not take too long making the kick, for the Scottish breakaway forwards would come flying at me. I struck the kick really well. I knew that the moment it left my boot.

It gave me a share of the world record for dropped goals, with Lescaudra of France and Botha of South Africa. I did not know that at the time and I still care very little about it now. It was just crucial for England that we scored then, for it was the first time we had been ahead and it offered us the chance to close the game down.

I thought we did that in a

very ordered and clinical manner. We never gave Scotland a chance. In that sense, we were very pleased with the way we played the final minutes in Edinburgh.

On Saturday night, we really felt for the Scottish team. I hope that does not sound condescending, because it is certainly not meant to. I want to say that they handled their defeat very well. We know them very well and spent the evening with them having dinner and then a few beers.

It was not a raucous night from our point of view, just a very, very good evening. The sense of achievement at having reached the World Cup final via Paris and Edinburgh would be hard to over-estimate. We are right to feel satisfaction and, indeed, some pride at what we have done.

One thing which disappoints me and the other players on such an occasion is that our wives and girlfriends have to go off to have dinner on their own.

I really do feel it is time the rugby authorities ended this outdated practice of having just the players and officials eating together. At a time when we so wanted to share our inner thoughts and emotions with those closest to us, that pleasure was denied us. I regard it as an outdated custom and a mistake.

Australia in the final at Twickenham on Saturday will represent another massive test for us. But I believe it is a good thing for the game that there will be two new teams in the World Cup final from 1987.

And so, from all the excitement of Murrayfield, we are now tucked away in the peace of the Lincolnshire countryside. We left Edinburgh by train to come to a country hotel retreat to recharge our batteries for a couple of days.

Tomorrow we return to London and our headquarters at Richmond to begin the long build-up to the match we always wanted to be part of, the World Cup Final.

Interview by Peter Bills

Semi-final reports, page 38
Winning ways, page 40

Major's initiative lags behind Brussels demands

EC presses Britain on top jobs for women

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government is facing tough new demands from Brussels over equality for women at work.

With Britain already embroiled in disputes over working hours and the environment, the EC is launching an ambitious programme to improve the lot of women in the workplace, and their prospects for top jobs. The measures must be implemented within four years.

The government has accepted the EC programme, and its formal launch in the UK will be headed on December 3 by Angela Rumbold, the Home Office minister with special responsibility for

women. However, campaigners say the government will have considerable difficulty in meeting the EC's requirements, despite Opportunity 2000, a business-led initiative to improve the lot of women in the workforce, which is being launched today by Mr Major. The measures Mr Major will endorse lag far behind those planned by the EC.

Member state legislation, especially employment law, will be measured against EC standards, and workplace-based initiatives, on such issues as training, will have to be similarly measured. The proportion of women in key areas of public life will also be examined, including the number of women in the judiciary, the civil service and those being appointed to public bodies and other jobs.

Mr Major is expected to outline proposals in London this morning to improve the position of women in the civil service and to examine the number of women on shortlists for senior civil service jobs. A number of government bodies, including the Cabinet

Office, the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise will make public commitments on women as part of the launch, although none is setting specific targets on increasing the numbers they employ.

In about four weeks, the EC will launch its so-called third action programme, setting objectives on women with which member states will be required to comply. The programme is part of the EC's social action plan: the enactment of the social charter which is causing the governments a number of difficulties, particularly over its provision on working hours.

Joanna Foster, of the Equal Opportunities Commission, who asked Mr Major publicly last week to take steps to improve the position of women, said: "Every organisation will have to set out what it is doing under this action programme." She said women would be looking in particular at the commitment of the government. Women's campaigners remain sceptical about its attitude towards women after what they see as

Mr Major's failure to appoint a woman to a cabinet post.

While two-thirds of Mr Major's 75 staff are women, only two hold top posts. Elizabeth Symons, general secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, said: "The prime minister must put his own house in order."

Fifty thousand women join the civil service every year, but only a handful make it to the top. There are none among the 35 permanent secretaries who head government departments. Seven years into a programme launched by Mrs Thatcher to achieve equality of opportunity for women civil servants, Whitehall unions say women are overwhelmingly concentrated in lower grades.

Dame Jill Knight, vice chairman of the backbench 1922 Committee, said: "It seems to me that there should be a little less talk about quotas and a little more talk about quality."

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Women in workforce, page 25

Hurd urges Maastricht caution

By PHILIP WEBSTER, CHIEF POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN is keen to get agreement on European economic and monetary union at the Maastricht summit in December - but not at any price, Douglas Hurd said.

The foreign secretary said: "We are not going to reach agreement on the final shape of Europe. That will probably be for our children. What we will decide in Maastricht is whether there is enough common ground for further while steps forward."

Mr Hurd was speaking as the Dutch government prepared to unveil its draft proposals for union which, as expected, will give Britain the

option of avoiding a commitment to join a single currency in advance. Mr Hurd, however, made clear that Britain would not sign an accompanying "non-binding" declaration setting the eventual goal of full monetary union.

He said he thought there was enough common ground for further worthwhile steps forward. "It is in the interests of Britain that there will be agreement at Maastricht. That is what we are aiming at, even though we are not going to agree, obviously, on the final, ultimate shape."

As the obstacles to an accord appeared to mount up,

with Norman Tebbit, the former Conservative party chairman, advising John Major against signing any treaty, Mr Hurd sought to reassure Britain's partners that it still believed a deal to be possible. Mr Hurd said that in the next six weeks "we will be working very hard to try to reach agreement and to try to bridge the gaps which remain."

Mr Hurd is attempting to strengthen the British hand in the run-up to the summit, and Continued on page 24, col 5

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Eastern diplomats join pinstripe brigade

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR

THE suave art of British diplomacy has its detractors, but not in Eastern Europe. Fifty-three young diplomats from former communist countries have just spent three days listening and learning at the Foreign Office as part of a three-month course for the emerging democracies from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

They have played war games amid the intractable scenarios of the Middle East, been briefed by Douglas Hogg, the Foreign Office minister, on the kind of diplomatic advice ministers prefer (brief, bright and at the proper time), and learned how to hone the punchy soundbite for the television cameras that lie in wait outside every international conference.

All began their careers when diplomacy consisted mainly of purveying the party line abroad. Suddenly they have to

cope with the irritants of democracy: squabbling politicians, prying public opinion, financial accountability and personal responsibility. After a raw dose of British politics, the course takes them on tours of such democratic bastions as the BBC, the Stock Exchange and Parliament and, when they have grown a suitable armour of pinstripe unflappability, takes them into the bloody arena of national self-interest: the European Commission in Brussels.

The course is run by Leeds University, which won the contract put out by Britain's Know-How Fund for Eastern Europe. It mixes lectures, seminars, role-playing and intensive English courses with trips to Scotland and the Yorkshire Dales and a few days stay in remote farm houses or with ordinary workers' families - a sink-or-swim test of English comprehension and communication skills if ever there was.

Many of the diplomats come from

ministries in the throes of reorganisation. Andrei Zyrianov is second secretary at the new foreign ministry of Russia - which existed only as a protocol facade until the break-up of the Soviet Union, and is recruiting about 500 diplomats from scratch. Peter Lizak is a senior adviser with the Slovak republic, now asserting its independence from the Czechs.

Both admired the professionalism of British diplomacy. The "yes, minister" ability to serve any political master - and argue the line to the media - with the same degree of detached commitment was a goal that might take years to achieve in their own countries, they admitted. Russia and Czechoslovakia have very different diplomatic goals and traditions, but both countries could usefully import the impartial reporting skills of British diplomacy.

Ironically both men, and several Continued on page 24, col 1

Directors signal economic recovery

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government and recession-hit businesses are expected to welcome the boost in confidence to be signalled tomorrow by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and reflected in the Institute of Directors' two-monthly survey this morning.

The survey of directors shows that most are more optimistic about the economy and the outlook for their companies, compared with fewer than half responding to a survey in August.

Ministers received indications before the weekend of the findings of the latest authoritative CBI quarterly industrial trends survey, which they believe confirm the claims made by John Major, and Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, that the economy is beginning to recover.

The results of the CBI survey for October, however, are not an unequivocal endorsement of the view that the recession is ending. CBI insiders emphasised yesterday that the survey was still not giving a clear picture of the present state of British business, which was to be expected at a turning-point in the economy.

Hard indicators of firm movements in business are not yet showing signs of a real upturn. Though domestic orders have improved, tomorrow's survey is expected to show a negative balance, with more companies reporting falling orders than those registering increases.

Employment, however, is still expected to decline over the immediate period, according to the survey, though the CBI's report will continue to show that company spending on training is holding up, despite the recession.

Peter Morgan, director general of the Institute of Directors, said of its survey: "We are pleased by the level of optimism shown but we remain concerned that many of our members are still being hard hit by the effects of the recession."

Continued on page 24, col 8

Refugees tell of mayhem in Zaire

From SAM KILEY, IN LUSAKA

AS ZAIRE'S President Mobutu Sese Seko accused the West of "wanting my head at any price" and continued to refuse a deal with opposition, refugees arriving in Zambia told of chaos and mayhem as Zaire falls apart.

Travellers from Zaire's economic heartland spoke of widespread looting and burning and said that the town of Lumumbashi had been practically obliterated. They said that the town had been brought to a halt after a week of rioting and a general strike that has paralysed the state-run Jecamines Mining Corporation, which produces up to 70 per cent of Zaire's foreign exchange.

Alan Small, an American consultant with the mining group, who escaped from riotous Lumumbashi on Saturday under escort by armed Belgian paratroopers, said last night that the city had been seven-eighths destroyed.

"There is nothing left," Mr Small said. "It has been very badly hit. The soldiers did not raid the banks, but very few shops and businesses have not been looted. Those that were left untouched managed to pay off the rioters. The vast majority have been gutted, looted, and burned."

Jecamines and the local brewery, the next biggest employer in the region, had not been looted, he said. There were no reports of deaths or injuries among the 1,200-1,500 expatriates escorted out by Belgian troops.

"Jecamines has a store from which it supplied 5000 tons of maize a month. It and others Continued on page 24, col 8

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BOGEYMAN



E. Will he, won't he? American Democrats, and their big business supporters, believe that Carlo Azeglio is their only hope to defeat President Bush. But he has yet to announce that he will stand Page 16

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Rehabilitated Heseltine looks a winner either way



Heseltine: once more the Tory conference darling

A YEAR after forcing the Conservative leadership contest that deposed Margaret Thatcher, Michael Heseltine is again riding high.

Westminster abounds with talk that the environment secretary is to be given a pivotal role in the general election campaign, that he would be industry secretary in a strengthened department in the next Tory government, and that perhaps even more senior posts await him.

None of this is confirmed in high places. The rumours come from sources well removed from Mr Heseltine. Their currency, however, underlines the extent of his rehabilitation.

The Tory conference set the seal on that process.

Philip Webster profiles Michael Heseltine, who so nearly succeeded Margaret Thatcher and whose recent victories may have revived his dream

Here, after all, was the forum that adored Mrs Thatcher. There was talk earlier in the year that it would treat the man seen, however unfairly, as responsible for her downfall as a pariah. The tumultuous ovation accorded Mrs Thatcher did not augur well.

Mr Heseltine confounded expectations by winning back his old status as the conference darling by giving the audience a Labour-bashing onslaught that veered well beyond his portfolio.

That may have been the

proof of his public recovery. In the privacy of the cabinet, where he has veteran status compared with most around him, he has been on the right side of the majority of big decisions this year.

His defeat by John Major last November shattered him, according to his friends. Mr Major became leader because most of her cabinet convinced Mrs Thatcher that, if she fought on, she would be beaten by her sworn enemy. Most Tory MPs agree that Mr Heseltine

was only three hours from the prize he had devoted his life to winning. Had she not pulled out shortly before nominations closed, neither Mr Major nor Douglas Hurd would have stood.

Mr Heseltine softened his disappointment by throwing himself with verve into the job of government that he missed so much during his post-Westland years in the wilderness. He spearheaded abolition of the poll tax, winning the battle for a property-based alternative, and has secured legislation paving the way for restructuring local government. In classic Heseltine consultative style, a commission will travel the country deciding the structure best suiting

particular areas. Mr Heseltine's preference is mainly for unitary authorities, and it is certain that some of the more unpopular counties, such as Avon, will disappear.

Colleagues tried to suppress his more ambitious ideas for local government, including elected mayors, but some have made it into a green paper.

Mr Heseltine defeated British Rail, and its transport department sympathisers, over the choice of the eastern route for the Channel tunnel rail link and has won Mr Major's approval for a study of his plan for a "linear city" in the east Thames corridor.

Mr Heseltine approaches the election in a stronger position than many colleagues.

He is free of responsibility for some of the admitted economic mistakes. He is adamant that the Tories will win because the economy will come right. If so, he will have played a big part and promotion will surely come.

If the Conservatives lose, Mr Heseltine's chance could come again. A beaten party might see him as the most formidable challenger it could field against Neil Kinnock. Few who know Mr Heseltine believe that he has given up all hope of reaching the top of the tree. The famous back-of-the-envelope career plan that ended with him in Downing Street has not been torn up.

Tax hands rejected, page 24

Tories' rights record attacked

By TIM MILES

AN INTERNATIONAL human rights group said yesterday that civil liberties had undergone a marked change for the worse under the Conservative government.

A 66-page report by the Helsinki Watch Fund for Free Expression accused the government of using the Official Secrets Act and laws of confidence to "muzzle the press from covering defence, intelligence or military policy".

It said that since 1979, the government had increased police power over demonstrations, spawned "draconian anti-terrorism measures" in Northern Ireland and "sanitised" books and periodicals through "onerous" libel laws.

The accusations brought a sharp response from Tory backbench MPs. Ivor Stanbrook, chairman of the party's Constitutional Committee, said: "I hope the government will dismiss it as yet another attempt to force their attention to issues which most people agree justify whatever restrictions are placed upon them."

Women's guide

The GMB general union, the second largest, issued advice to its 30,000 shop stewards yesterday to help to end sexual harassment at work. In a guide to equal opportunities, the union suggests a model agreement, to be negotiated with employers, which specifies that if punishment or job transfers are necessary they will be directed at the harasser, not the harassed.

Lockerbie book

A book dedicated to the 270 people who died in the Lockerbie air disaster has been published in the United States. Entitled *On Eagles' Wings*, it devotes a page to each of the victims or family groups, with photographs, biographical details, comments from relatives and friends and poetry. The book has been produced by the American relatives' group, Victims of Pan Am Flight 103.

CORRECTION

The picture published on October 25 said to be of Yossi Ben-Aharon, director-general of the Israeli prime minister's office, was in fact a picture of Yitzhak Ben-Aharon, a former member of the Knesset and secretary-general of the Histadrut Federation of Labour from 1969-73.

Being The Times overseas: Austria Sch 32; Belgium B 15; Canada Cdn 25; Denmark D 15; France F 15; Germany DM 4.00; Greece Gr 1.00; Holland H 4.00; Ireland Ir 1.00; Italy I 1.00; Japan J 1.00; Korea Kr 1.00; Luxembourg L 1.00; Norway N 1.00; Portugal P 1.00; Spain S 1.00; Sweden S 1.00; Switzerland S 1.00; Tunisia Tn 1.00; USA \$2.00.

Big increase in seizures of drugs at airports

By LIN JENKINS

CUSTOMS officers have recorded a large increase in the amount of drugs seized at London's three airports, reflecting the increasing targeting of Europe by drug barons as the American market reaches saturation point.

Drugs worth about £35 million at street values were seized at Gatwick, Heathrow and Stansted airports in the six months to the end of September, compared with a haul of £43.5 million in the preceding 12 months.

David Chesters, customs assistant collector for the airports, said there had been a considerable increase in seizures of hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine, although the amounts of cannabis found were slightly reduced on the previous half year. Just over 60 per cent of all drugs seized in the United Kingdom were smuggled in from EC countries.

He added: "The trend appears to be of an increase in Class A drugs such as heroin and cocaine, and there is a real concern that with the single market a much higher criminal element will be involved."

Mr Chesters said that customs officers were concerned that political instability in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia could open up new routes for smugglers. Agreement has been reached for Britain to train Polish drug enforcement officers, and a similar programme with Czechoslovakia is being negotiated.

The figures released yesterday also show a rise in the amount of pornography, particularly that involving children, being smuggled into the United Kingdom, often from countries where the laws are less strict.

Consignments of tortoiseshell, poison tree frogs and rare parrots have also been found coming into the country illegally, as have shoes and handbags made from skins of endangered species.

"We would urge holiday-makers not to buy things in markets and bazaars which they will not be allowed to bring in, because it diverts my resources from the real criminal element," Mr Chesters said.



Something old, something new: prospective brides trying on some of the new and once-worn designer wedding dresses being sold at half-price at the Sheraton Park Tower hotel, in Knightsbridge, London, on Saturday

Labour plans refugee change

By DAVID YOUNG

GOVERNMENT proposals to be unveiled this week to tighten up the rules giving asylum to political refugees would be altered under a Labour government to include a system of judicial hearings and the right to appeal, Roy Hattersley, shadow home secretary, said yesterday.

He told BBC Radio Four's *The World This Weekend*: "What we have to do is to ensure that the genuine asylum seekers are allowed in and that bogus asylum seekers are kept out."

Mr Hattersley said Labour was as committed as the Tory party to keeping out people

who made bogus applications. He promised that Labour would be "more compassionate" about families who wanted to be reunited in Britain, and dependent relatives who also wanted to settle in this country.

He said: "We want to be sure that genuine asylum seekers get into this country. They must be given a proper judicial hearing. They must have legal representation and the right of appeal against arbitrary decisions."

The new government legislation and a package of other measures to attempt to stem the flood of those seeking

political asylum in Britain is due to be announced on Thursday. The handling of cases will be speeded up and steps taken to ensure that asylum requests, now running at 1,000 a week, are not used to circumvent immigration procedures.

Asylum seekers arriving from "safe countries" where they could have sought asylum first will be returned to those countries. Fines on airlines who carry passengers into Britain without valid documentation will be doubled to £2,000 per head.

Law Report, page 34

Officials deny study on cot death ignored

By TIM MILES

THE health department yesterday rejected claims that officials ignored research from New Zealand that could have prevented thousands of cot deaths in Britain.

The Foundation for the Study of Infant Deaths will this week urge parents to follow four rules that research has suggested reduce deaths. It says that babies should be left to sleep on their sides or backs; that they should be kept out of smoky rooms, that they should not be allowed to get too hot and that parents

should contact a doctor as soon as a baby appears unwell.

The guidelines were suggested 18 months ago by researchers in New Zealand, where a government education campaign was set up.

The television presenter Anne Diamond, whose baby Sebastian was a cot-death victim, will on Thursday present a Thames TV documentary looking at the findings. She told *Woman's Own*: "These little children are dying every day and nobody is doing enough about it."

Jilly Cooper's Word Processor?

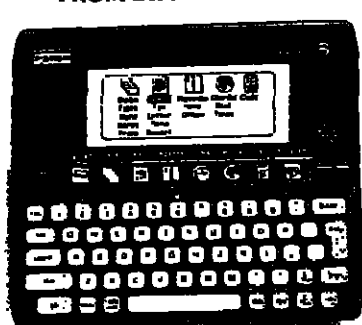
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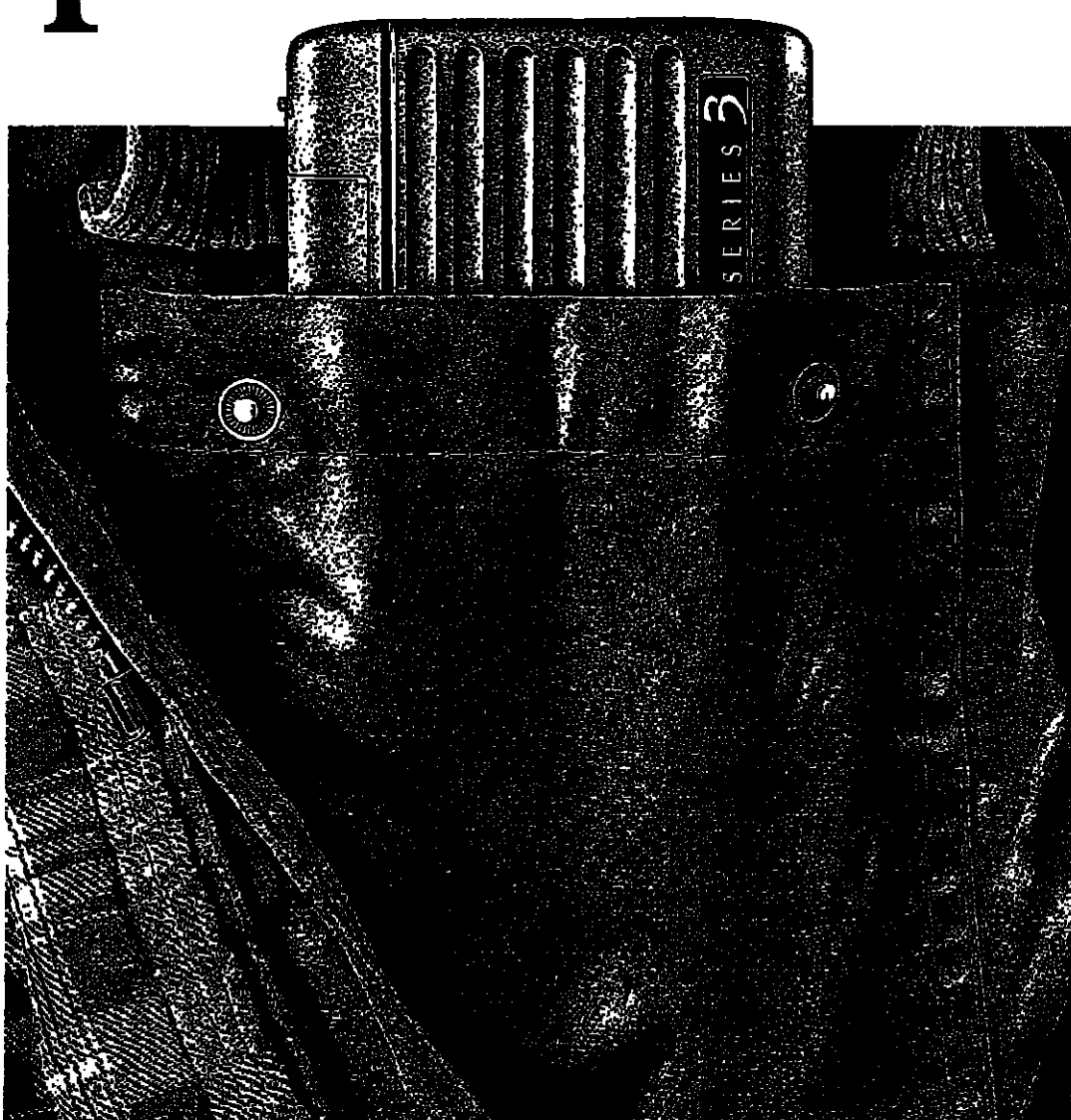
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Cruelty against foxhunting

Science chase animal swi

Company cars ploy will fail

Cruelty allegations against Quorn fuel foxhunting disputes

By MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ENVIRONMENT CORRESPONDENT

THE controversy over hunting animals with hounds will intensify this week, fuelled by allegations of malpractice against the Quorn, which is Britain's most prestigious fox hunt and is regularly patronised by the Prince of Wales.

The allegations will form the basis of an all-party Commons motion against hunting to be tabled on Thursday by Ron Davies, the Labour MP for Caerphilly, and will increase the temperature of the hunting debate expected at the annual general meeting of the National Trust on Saturday.

At that meeting seven anti-hunting campaigners are standing for election to the trust's council.

Both the Masters of Foxhounds Association and the Quorn committee are to hold enquiries into a video film

shot in Leicestershire by an undercover member of the League Against Cruel Sports. The film purports to show the Quorn unfairly hunting a fox, in terms of the Masters of Foxhounds Association's rules, by letting hounds kill it after the animal had been pulled from its earth by a terrier man. Hunting sources said yesterday that the allegation was serious and, if substantiated, might cause resignations.

Later this week the league is sending a dossier to MPs, alleging that the Quorn incident is merely one example in a spreading pattern of malpractice and deliberate cruelty by hunts. The league attributes the alleged malpractices to the growing influence of the terrier men, who follow the field with their

dogs and dig out the fox when it has gone to ground. The league will accuse ten hunts of such practices as "bagging" — keeping captured foxes in bags and releasing them in front of the hunt, sometimes with their sinews cut or otherwise maimed. The league says that its evidence includes statements from a former master and a former huntsman.

Mr Davies has drafted an anti-hunting motion based on the video film. The motion is likely to be co-sponsored by two Conservative MPs, Steven Norris and Dame Janet Fookes, and the Liberal Democrat Simon Hughes, which will give an indication of the strength of anti-hunting feeling in the House before an election that might let in a Labour government committed to allowing MPs a free vote on hunting.

On Saturday, there is likely to be a stormy debate at the National Trust annual meeting in London. At last year's meeting opponents of hunting won a resolution banning deer hunting on trust land and narrowly lost a vote on fox hunting. They are unhappy that the trust has shelved the deer hunting issue by setting up a study of it.

Brian Toon, spokesman for the association, said last night: "We have not seen the video yet but on the basis of what we have heard about it, it would appear that there is something that requires to be investigated." A special committee meeting would be convened, of the MFHA association committee, he said, which is chaired by Captain Ronnie Wallace, Master of the Exmoor Foxhounds.

Lord Crawshaw, the chairman of the Quorn, said last night: "We realise foxes have to be killed from time to time but we are totally opposed to any unnecessary cruelty. That is very much against the Quorn policy. Normally foxes are killed in the open, in natural conditions, or humanely destroyed if they go to ground. I have only heard about this and I have not seen the video, but the committee will have to consider the matter."

Barry Hercock, one of the Quorn's four joint masters, who was said to be in charge of the field on the day in question, said yesterday: "I was certainly there that day, but I am not prepared to comment until I have seen the video."

Science chases clue to animal swiftness

By NIGEL HAWKES, SCIENCE EDITOR

SCIENTISTS have been studying the undisputed long-distance running champion of the animal world, the American pronghorn antelope, to try to discover why its performance outclasses other mammals.

The pronghorn has been timed at an average speed of more than 40mph over seven miles. In shorter dashes it can reach 55mph, but its most remarkable ability is to maintain high speeds for long distances.

Scientists at Laramie, Wyoming, have persuaded a pronghorn to run uphill on a sloping treadmill while measuring its oxygen consumption. Long-distance running depends upon the rate at which oxygen can be supplied to the muscles. For short dashes, the energy output of mammals exceeds the rate at which it can be generated, so an oxygen debt is run up. Over longer distances, however, they cannot run faster than their metabolism allows.

The researchers found that pronghorns use oxygen more than three times as efficiently as other animals of their size. Their lungs are large, their blood has a high haemoglobin concentration, for transporting oxygen, and their hearts

pump more strongly. Their muscles operate at a higher temperature, improving efficiency, and are particularly rich in energy-generating mitochondria.

Compared with goats, a mammal of a similar size, pronghorns can take up oxygen nearly five times as quickly. The scientists, writing in *Nature*, conclude that the pronghorn's ability derives from the development to an extreme degree of the functions shared by all mammals, rather than from any novelty in its anatomy.

But why the pronghorn and not other mammals? The chances are that in the open plains of North America the creature developed its remarkable abilities to escape from the wolf, a predator that pursues its prey rather than ambushing it, as the big cats do in the African bush. The pronghorn probably has a price to pay, in the form of a high metabolic rate that demands a lot of food.

When it comes to sprinting, however, not even the pronghorn can beat the cheetah, which can reach 60mph over distances of up to 500 yards. Thomson's gazelle can reach 50mph and the giraffe, the warthog and roe deer 30mph.

Company cars ploy 'will fail'

By DAVID YOUNG

GOVERNMENT attempts to cut pollution and traffic congestion by tax changes aimed at reducing the number of company cars are likely to fail, according to a report prepared by City accountants.

Most staff offered extra money instead of a company car would simply buy their own and drive it to work, the report by Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte says. A survey of 122 large London companies showed that 65 per cent planned to offer staff the choice of a car or the money equivalent. More than 76 per cent were considering changes that would affect directors' and senior executives' company cars. However, 75 per cent of employees said that they would buy a car and use it to get to work if they received a pay rise in lieu of a company car. More than a third said that they would buy more expensive models.

The survey says that many companies could save thousands of pounds a year by changing their company car scheme without employees suffering financial disadvantage. Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte has calculated that a driver of a BMW 5-series would be £3,000 a year better off after tax by running the car privately if the savings made by his employer were paid in extra salary.

David Staples, a partner in Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, said: "John Major's citizen's charter will need to create a marked improvement in the quality of bus, Tube and rail travel before company car drivers will be persuaded to switch over."

Mr Staples said that the survey was cold comfort for Malcolm Rifkind, the transport secretary, who wants to tempt commuters off the roads and onto the railways.

Commercial vehicles, page 20

'Tsar's train' in sale of antique toys

By SARAH JANE CHECKLAND, ART MARKET CORRESPONDENT

ABOUT 600 toys from the insolvent company Mint & Boxed, including a train reputed to have belonged to Tsar Nicholas II, are to be sold at Sotheby's in January.

The tinplate, die-cast and other toys are being offered by order of the joint administrative receiver Arthur Andersen & Co. The train, a gauge III spirit-fired, live-steam locomotive made by the German company Marklin, is expected to fetch up to £25,000. Last spring, Mint & Boxed was asking \$1 million for it, John Baderley, of Sotheby's, said.

According to the Mint & Boxed antique toys catalogue, the Russian royal family had so much baggage that they left the train with the manager of the Crillon hotel in Paris after a state visit in 1905. "We are not convinced of that provenance and are cataloguing it as reputedly belonging to the Tsar," Mr Baderley says.

A 1902 five-piece horse-drawn "fire set", including a fire chief's live-steam pumper, listed by Mint & Boxed at £338,000, is now estimated by Sotheby's at £40,000.

Jeffrey Levitt, aged 35,

managing director of Mint & Boxed, won the Queen's award for export in April, having convinced the trade and industry department that he had raised turnover from £250,000 to £14 million in eight years of trading. Six weeks later, the company went into receivership.

Mr Levitt, who says he understands the firm is being investigated by the company fraud squad, said last week that he had plans to return, in the same line of business. "The receivers say they have made a complaint to the fraud squad, but I have not seen a single policeman," he said.

An old master reputed to have changed hands to settle a gambling debt is estimated to make over £4 million at Sotheby's on December 11 (John Shaw writes). *The Fortress of Königstein*, by Bernardo Bellotto (1721-1780), is offered by executors of the late Countess Beauchamp, in a £10 million sale, details of which will be announced today. The first Earl Beauchamp acquired it from Lord Palmerston, the Victorian prime minister, perhaps helping his gambling son.

New world champion says thanks for the memory



O'Brien: established world record

THE first World Memory Champion, Dominic O'Brien, was crowned on Saturday after seeing off six other memory wizards at the Athenaeum Club in London (Nigel Hawkes writes).

Mr O'Brien established a new world record for memorising the order of a pack of cards. In two minutes and 29 seconds he rifled through the cards, memorised their order, and repeated it without mistake to invigilator Raymond Keene, chess correspondent of *The Times*.

However, it was child's play to O'Brien, aged 34, who is operations manager at

Stansted airport, who has in the past successfully memorised the order of 35 packs of cards and recalled them with only two errors.

On Saturday, Mr O'Brien, who has already been banned from two casinos, because of his ability, scored well in most of the seven competitions, organised under the auspices of the Brain Club.

Given 15 minutes to memorise as many as possible of a random sequence of digits, Mr O'Brien recalled 266 without error. His closest challenger throughout the day was Jonathan Hancock,

an undergraduate at Christ Church, Oxford. Third was Kenneth Wilshire, who works for the Chemical Bank of New York, ahead of Creighton Carvello, a 46-year-old nurse from Middlesbrough who knows pi to 20,013 places.

Tony Buzan, the master of ceremonies, taught the audience a foolproof way of remembering the order of the nine planets, working outwards from the Sun.

Mr Buzan, Mr Keene and the third man behind the Memory Olympiad, David Levy, now hope to turn memory feats into a major

new sport. After the success of Saturday's event, a second Memory Olympiad seems certain, and the first Mind Sports Olympiad is promised for July 1993.

As a spectator sport, memory tests do have their longer — pauses of silence for 15 minutes while the contestants strive to memorise things, and then another ten while they see how many they have remembered. England vs Scotland at Murraysfield, it wasn't. But these are early days; once even snooker was a private game played for pleasure and look what became of that.



Braced for action: Alexander and Helen Jackson of Halifax preparing for a year as the Bisto Kids after being chosen to be the gravy maker's ambassadors at charity events. The brother and sister, aged nine and six, impressed the judges in London with their mischievous nature to beat ten rival children and win £1,000 each

National curriculum analysis

Primary pupils fail maths test

Few six and seven-year-olds can multiply five by five, but many believe that says more about the curriculum test than the children, writes John O'Leary

THE first analysis of this year's national curriculum tests for six and seven-year-olds brought calls yesterday for an enquiry into standards in mathematics.

Sampling by the National Foundation for Educational Research showed that only one child in 20 achieved the top level of assessment in mathematics, compared with the expected one in five. Results in English and science were close to the government's target.

Academics and teachers' organisations said the discrepancy suggested that standards might have been set too high in mathematics. The government's Assessment of Performance Unit registered an improvement earlier this year among pupils aged 11 in most aspects of mathematics.

The foundation found, however, that fewer than one in seven of those taking the first tests under the national curriculum could multiply five by five. A third could not count to 100, and did not

know the meaning of a half or a quarter.

Although more than a quarter reached the top band of three when applying their mathematical knowledge to classroom experiments, results in the theoretical sections were poor. Only one in 50 made the top band for basic geometry.

David Hart, general secretary of the National Association of Head Teachers, said: "It is clear that we have a problem on our hands which affects maths to a greater degree than English and science. There must be an urgent enquiry into whether it is the tests themselves, or the quality of the teaching, or a combination of the two."

Mr Hart said that if the tests were vindicated, the training of primary teachers and their

expectations of pupils would be called into question. Answers were needed before a fourth, and higher, level was introduced in next year's tests.

Ted Wragg, professor of education at Exeter University and a leading authority on primary education, said that it would take at least two years to establish the right level at which to pitch the tests. "We all think we wrote peerless prose from an early age, but we might find that today's children are actually learning more quickly," he said.

The National Union of Teachers also argued that the results in mathematics showed up anomalies in the tests themselves. A union spokeswoman said: "We always said that the tests came too early for teachers to help to reduce the disparities that exist before

the children come to school." Ministers will receive a full analysis of all 600,000 pupils' tests next month. The foundation based its findings on a sample of 3,400.

An education department spokeswoman said yesterday: "The whole reason for having tests is to find out where children need help and then to direct it to them. This study underlines the need for testing. However, this is a very small sample from the point of view of the numbers of children who took the tests."

Education, pages 31 and 33

Police hunt for bodies in rubbish dumps

The hunt for the dismembered bodies of two women missing for a month will be stepped up today when police start searching rubbish dumps.

A man already in custody has said he dismembered the bodies of Joanne Rankin, aged 23, of Camberwell, and Barbara Hunt, aged 27, of Brixton, both south London, put them in bin liners and left them out for the rubbish collectors.

The man, aged 43, who is facing charges for other offences of violence, claims he enticed the women to his flat in Brixton and killed them as they slept.

Water meter plan queried

Severn Trent water authority wants to install pre-payment water meters in bad payers' homes, so that supplies will automatically be cut off if the meters are not fed with tokens.

However, the Office of Water Services said it was concerned about which homes the meters would be installed in, and about the authority's plan to charge £200 for installing them.

Man stabbed

A man, aged 47, was being questioned last night after the death from stab wounds of Brent Leslie, aged 27, of Rosyth, Fife, at a house in Bradwell-on-Sea, Essex.

Poison dumped

Several tonnes of poison and pills, some dating from the first world war, have been handed in during a two-week "Dump It" campaign in Hampshire and the Isle of Wight.

Eye in the sky

Satellites which monitored the movements of cruise missiles in the Gulf war are being given a trial by Lincolnshire police for spotting traffic and burglary offenders.

Vet honoured

James Herriot, the author and vet, aged 75, has been made honorary life president of Sunderland Football Club, which he says he has supported since he was two.

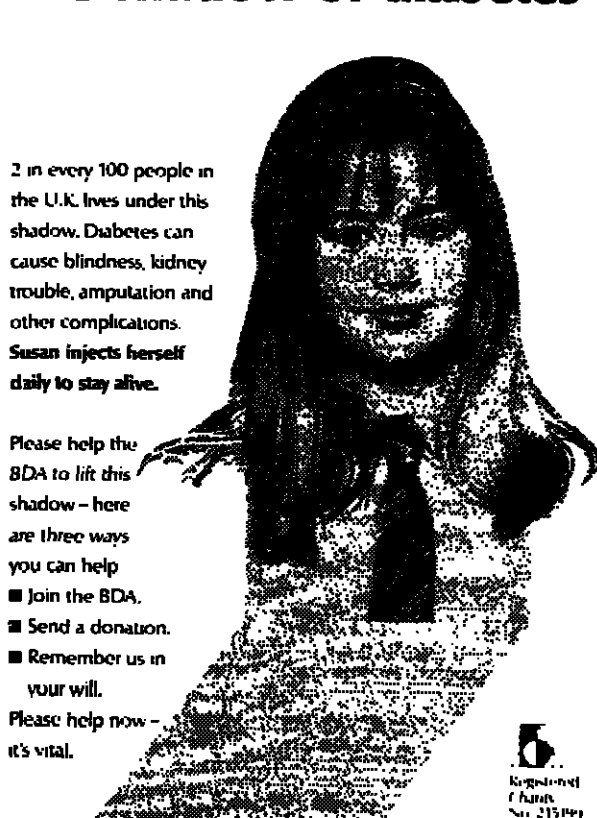
Lucky slip

A thief who stole a betting slip from football changing rooms in Torquay, Devon, collected £35 from the betting shop and vanished after the horse won, police said.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly National Savings Premium Bonds prize draw are: £100,000, number 11VZ 230555, (value of holding £255, winner lives in Newport, Gwent); £50,000, 12PB 604919, (£58, Lancashire); £25,000, 1JK 051177 (ES0, London).

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World airlines 'are bleeding to death' as losses top £2bn

FROM HARVEY ELLIOTT, AIR CORRESPONDENT IN NAIROBI

THE world's 200 leading airlines have lost more than £2 billion on international services this year, the annual conference of the International Air Transport Association in Nairobi was told yesterday.

The loss, the equivalent of more than £8 per passenger, is expected to rise to about £4 billion by the end of the year. Last year the airlines lost £2.7 billion.

Only 12 of the airlines are anywhere near breaking even yet they will have to find a total of £23 billion a year over the next 15 years just to finance fleets of new aircraft already on order, the conference was told.

"This kind of performance repeated a few times would mean the death of the industry," Dr Gunter Eser, director-general of the association, told the conference. "As we move towards the end of the year the industry is bleeding to death."

The industry has never

faced financial problems on this scale. Further bankruptcies seem inevitable among privately-owned airlines while state-owned carriers are forced to demand more and more support from their struggling national economies.

Sir Colin Marshall, chief executive of British Airways, said: "Domestic traffic is still significantly below last year's levels and pressure on costs is enormous. It now looks as if we will have to wait until next year before we see signs of a pick-up."

Many Third World countries are facing isolation from the rest of the world because large airlines in the developed world can no longer afford to fly on unprofitable routes and are concentrating on the few remaining money-spinning services across the Atlantic or the Pacific.

Dr Eser said that it was time for charging authorities, insurers and governments, to start caring. "Otherwise we won't have a viable industry in a few

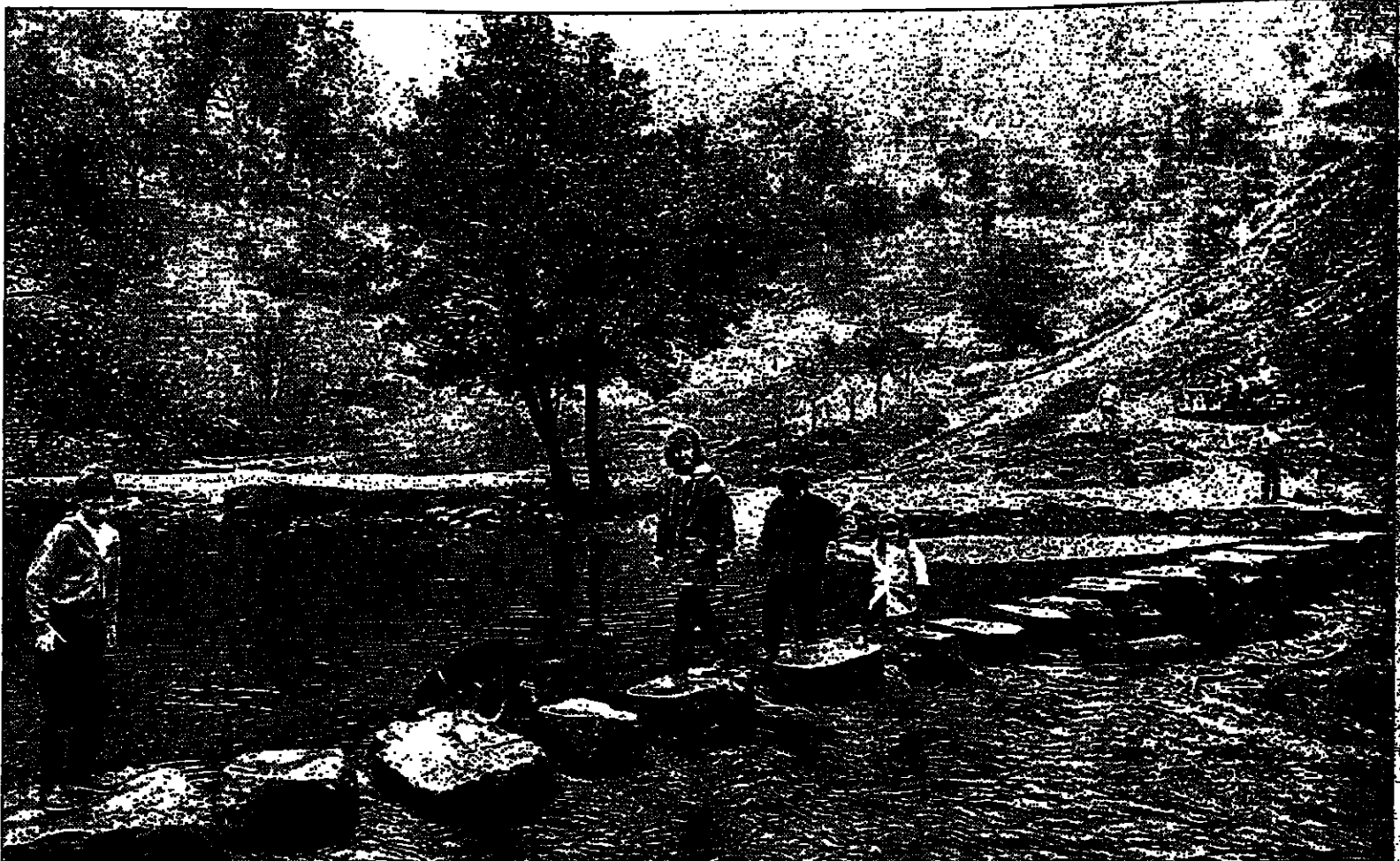
years time."

Interest charges on new aircraft rose by 27 per cent in 1989 and by 39 per cent in 1990 to reach a total amount of \$3 billion last year. Banks are demanding higher rates and returns on any investments they make.

British Airways, criticised for failing to buy Rolls-Royce engines to power its new passenger jets, has ordered a £2.2 million cabin crew training simulator from Oklahoma. Meanwhile, the British company hoping to win the contract has had to cut its staff in an attempt to survive.

Three companies were chosen for the short list, two American and Flytism of High Wycombe. All three met BA's strict specification and all appeared to be in the same price range.

British Airways said that Flytism's equipment needed additional work to make it operational and would have proved far more expensive. That is disputed by Flytism.



Water walk: visitors using stepping stones at Dovedale in the Peak District National Park, where a ten-year footpath restoration scheme costing £250,000 has just been completed. The restoration of the

seven-mile path through Dovedale and Wolfscote Dale coincides with the 40th anniversary of the national park. Dovedale, made famous by Isaac Walton and Charles Cotton in *The Compleat Angler*, published in

1653, is visited by two million people a year, and it is estimated that 750,000 walk the footpath annually. That has caused severe erosion, and work began in 1981 on restoration, using limestone materials. The

project designer, Phillip Behmycock, said there had been great difficulties of access to the path "in its narrow, steep and wet valley". Backers included the Staffordshire and Derbyshire county councils.

Losing the way on a rolling Saxon shore

The maintenance of some of Britain's rights of way leaves much to be desired as John Young discovered when he negotiated the Saxon Shore Way

THE woman in the tourist office at Rye, east Sussex, was perhaps more accustomed to visitors lingering among the cinque port's shops and restaurants than asking how to leave the town, but she was able to sell us an Ordnance Survey map and to direct us to the spot just over the Rother where the Saxon Shore Way begins its winding progress across the edge of Romney Marsh.

Our mission was prompted by reports that the path was difficult to negotiate and blocked in places. Certainly the first quarter of a mile was not encouraging.

The path runs between the river and a row of houses and is heavily overgrown, enough to persuade the inexperienced walker that the signpost on the main road must have been pointing in the wrong direction. It soon came to an apparent halt at a railway bridge.

A mile or so further on, at Scots Floot lock, an all but illegible sign pointed to the

centre of the river and an iron fence surmounted by barbed wire. Taking a detour round the edge of a field of stubble, we came to a ramp bearing a warning by the National Rivers Authority that it was not a public slipway.

After about another mile a disused lock marks the junction with the Royal Military canal. A paved bridlepath follows the river westwards, but the Saxon Shore Way itself disappears, emerging at an unmarked point further up the road, from where it crosses a couple of fields and up a shallow escarpment leading to the village of Stone-in-Oxney.

It was not exactly an arduous journey, but the first stretch is enough to deter anyone, and the signposting is inadequate. East Sussex county council, which is responsible for maintaining rights of way, said that it would investigate. "We take our statutory duties very seriously," an official said.

Leading article, page 17

Long wait for view of asteroid

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

THE first close-up pictures of an asteroid should be taken tomorrow evening by the Galileo spacecraft as it heads for Jupiter, but scientists may have to wait a year before they see them.

The spacecraft has been aimed to pass within about 1,000 miles of the asteroid Gaspra, a piece of irregularly shaped rock 11 miles long by about seven miles wide. As it passes, Galileo will take 150 photographs.

However, the pictures cannot be broadcast back to Earth immediately because Galileo's main radio antenna has failed to open fully. They will be stored on tape and if efforts to free the antenna fail, they will be sent by a less powerful aerial when Galileo is next near Earth, in November 1992.

250 seal pups die in storms

By KERRY GILL

THE worst natural disaster to strike the grey seal population in living memory has resulted in several hundred pups dying on beaches in the Shetland Islands because of recent storms, said to be among the fiercest in 20 years.

The Nature Conservancy Council said yesterday that the toll could have been even higher had it not been for a rescue operation by conservationists, helped by the public and local companies. There are about 3,500 grey seals in the islands and they give birth to some 500 pups each season. The latest estimate is that more than half the pups have died.

Eileen Stuart, the council's scientific officer, said that the disaster would not have a long term effect, because of the number of grey seals and their annual reproduction rate.

Tighter controls on fish farming sought

STRICTER controls must be imposed on the burgeoning fish farming industry if the marine environment around Britain is to be adequately protected, according to the World Wide Fund for Nature (Kerry Gill writes).

Fish farming, which has expanded in the last decade into a multi-million pound industry mainly on the north and west coasts of Scotland, is responsible for the release of nutrients and toxic chemicals, a report produced for the fund says.

Simon Pepper, the fund's Scottish officer, said: "The impact of thousands of tonnes of nutrients pumped into our lochs every year,

plus the inadequate control of highly toxic chemicals used to treat fish disease, is having an adverse effect on marine life."

Mr Pepper added: "Research, monitoring and regulation of these practices is at present hopelessly inadequate. The coastal waters are an immensely rich and valuable resource. We must integrate fish farming practices and development issues with full regard for the environment."

The report calls for a national policy that would bring all fish farms under planning controls. The effects on the environment should be monitored immediately.

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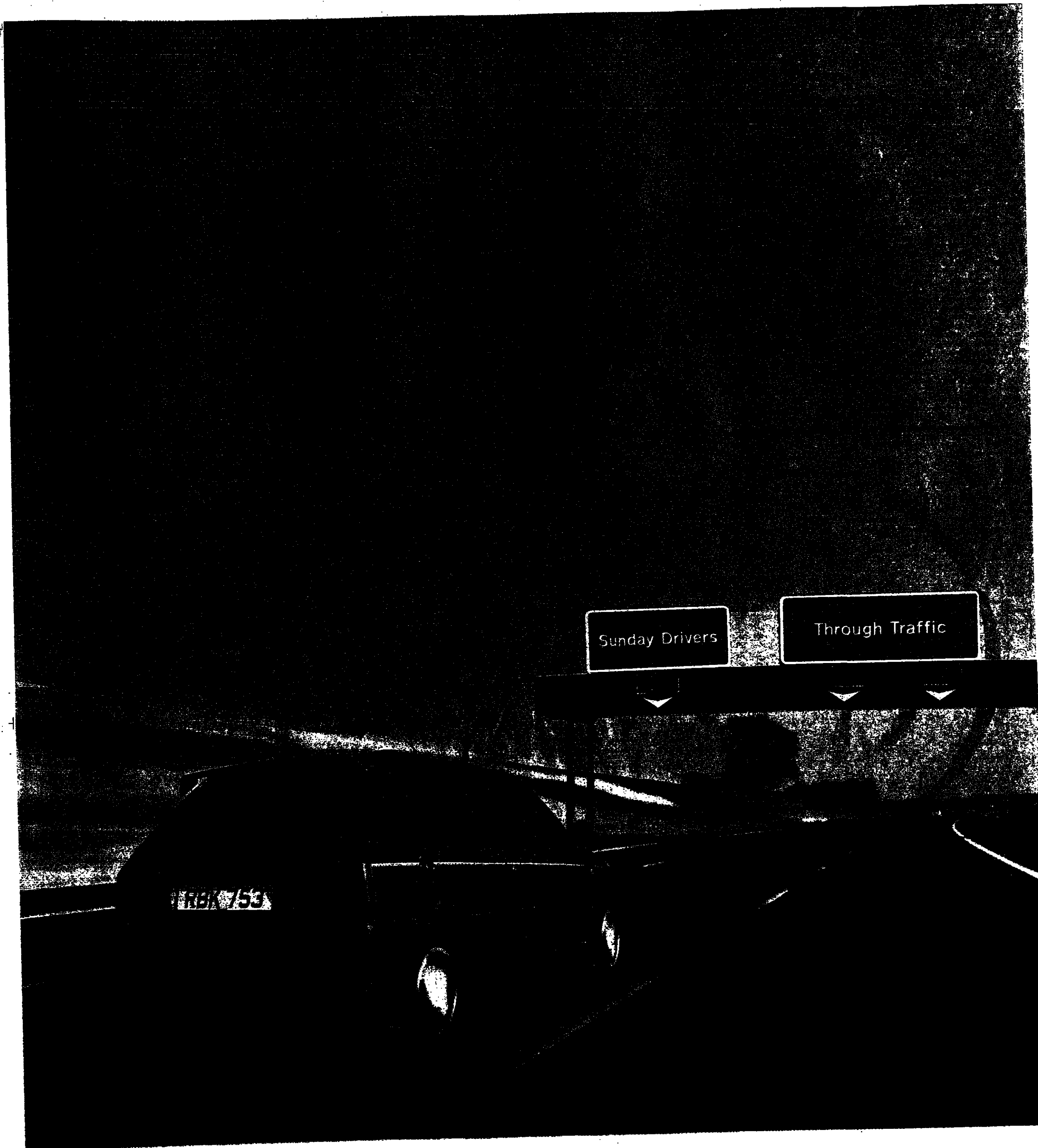
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London-Bonn talks will decide fate of union treaties

The conference passed resolutions calling for the introduction of selective internment and to change the name of the Royal Irish Regiment, which will shortly replace the Ulster Defence Regiment, to the Royal Ulster Regiment.

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	CONSERVATIVE	LABOUR	LIB DEMS
Strengthen Euro-parliament	Limited strengthening: some new powers over Commission	Some powers of initiation and co-decision with Council of Ministers	Much stronger: greater legislative scrutiny of Commission
Extensions of EC powers	No, and also no extension of majority voting	Majority vote on social and environmental issues	Common environmental policy, with some national autonomy
Common EC defence policy	No, but more links through Western European Union	No	Yes
Single currency	No Imposition	Not yet	Yes
Possibility of EMU opt-out	Yes	No	No
EC foreign policy with majority vote	No	No	Yes
EC to regulate immigration	No	No	Under discussion
Enlargement of EC	Yes	Yes	Yes

Unionists welcomes Tory 'shift'

By EDWARD GORMAN, IRISH AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

JIM Molyneux, the Ulster Unionist party leader, demonstrated this weekend that he is taking seriously recent signals from the government of a change in policy on Northern Ireland.

He said that a real shift had taken place, in spite of denials by Peter Brooke, the Northern Ireland secretary, in the wake of what sounded like integrationist speeches by himself and Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, at the Conservative party conference earlier this month.

Mr Molyneux told his party's annual conference near Londonderry on Saturday: "The foreign secretary has admitted that the debate has moved on. The world is a different place." He said the government had now realised

that the demand by nationalists who did not wish to remain in the United Kingdom, for a privileged place in the government of the province was unreasonable.

This had come about from an obvious shift in attitudes in government and Parliament, and "from an overdue recognition of the justice of the Unionist case; from a discovery that we were right and they were wrong; from a realisation that Roman Catholicism is not synonymous with nationalism; above all a conclusion that unionism and nationalism owe allegiance to two separate sovereign states".

Mr Molyneux went on to launch his own initiative for fresh talks, based on negotiations between the two unionist parties and the Social Democratic and Labour party, to be held at Westminster. "Fresh discussions got under way a month ago and contacts are developing steadily," he said during his keynote speech.

"I intend that these discussions should broaden to include senior and junior ministers from various Whitehall departments, and with other parties. That wide approach is essential if we are to make real progress in extirpating terrorism from whatever source.

His hopes are likely to come to nothing. Neither the SDLP nor Dublin can be expected to be enthusiastic about an agenda which excludes the Irish government and implicitly rejects the government's three-strand approach.

The conference passed resolutions calling for the introduction of selective internment and to change the name Royal Irish Regiment, which will shortly replace the Ulster Defence Regiment, to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Queen ha

Building up to Maastricht: Europe's perspective

Kohl seeks to sell vision of unity

The German chancellor will be taking a conciliatory tone with John Major in trying to win over Britain to his concept of a new Europe, Ian Murray writes from Bonn

Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor, returns from an away-from-it-all trip to Chile and Brazil today to prepare to convert John Major to his concept of a united Europe.

With time running out for more junior negotiators to reach the important compromises needed if the Maastricht European Community summit is to succeed, Herr Kohl believes his meeting with the prime minister later this week will provide the best, perhaps the last, chance for ensuring EC agreement in December.

German spokesmen have been vying with the British in issuing firm warnings about how determined Bonn is not to compromise at the summit. But the signs are that Herr Kohl will be in conciliatory mood.

He is even prepared to see negotiations over political and economic union drag on into early next year rather than risk Britain torpedoing any agreement by using its veto at Maastricht. The reason is that the two main German threats hold no terrors for Mr Major.

One threat is that Britain will be isolated — a pre-emption position in which Mr

Major might for once be happy to wrap himself in the mantle of Margaret Thatcher. The other is that if he is not satisfied by a proposed treaty on political union, Germany will refuse to sign the treaty on economic union. Since Britain is in no rush to do either, the German veto would not worry Mr Major.

During their talks in Bonn on Friday, therefore, the two leaders are likely to identify the many areas in which there is agreement already in order to minimise the importance of the very real differences which remain. Agreement on an economic union treaty is now seen as there for the taking. In their different ways both countries have now accepted the idea of a European defence identity and Western European Union ministers, meeting in Bonn tomorrow, are likely to endorse this.

Differences are greatest over political union, where the chancellor notably wants a treaty granting more powers to the European parliament and majority voting on foreign policy issues. Even there, however, the seeds of compromise

are planted, with Britain ready to see the parliament given authority over anything which is of exclusive EC responsibility and keen to increase the scope of political co-operation.

Herr Kohl, whose Christian Democratic Union has a new co-operation pact with the Conservatives, already understands the domestic political reasons why Mr Major should not be pushed too far. Given a clear understanding that Britain is not going to obstruct Europe on integration for much longer, there is every chance that Friday's meeting will end amicably even without a commitment to agreement at the next summit.

While Mr Major has domestic reasons for going slow on political union, the chancellor has his own domestic reasons for wanting to rush ahead. Two of the most difficult problems he has to face are the huge influx of immigrants and the future role of the Bundeswehr. The constitution prevents his government from stopping migrants and from deploying

German troops outside NATO area. He cannot obtain the majority in the Bundestag he needs to alter the constitution and is therefore hoping that this can be done through agreed European policy.

Mr Major is bound to disillusion him in this hope. However far he may be prepared to go down the path of political union, Mr Major will not accept that a sovereign nation's constitution can be subordinated to a treaty on European union. Herr Kohl finds no such difficulty and believes that, ultimately, only a common European policy on issues such as defence and immigration can succeed.

Herr Kohl nevertheless believes that decisions on the shape of political union cannot be delayed much longer. Last week's trade agreement between the EC and European Free Trade Association is seen as adding urgency to the negotiations since it brings the enlargement of the community much nearer. There is no doubt in Bonn that negotiations on political and economic union among the Twelve have proved almost

impossible and that the difficulties will multiply with every new entrant.

The chancellor also sees the creation of political union as a personal crusade. His generation in Germany remembers enough of the consequences of war to believe that federalism is the best antidote to nationalism. He fears that rising nationalism, not only in his own country, will make it less and less easy to build institutional structures capable of uniting Europe. He argues that if Britain is not careful, Germany could turn in on itself again.

Although British opposition is seen as the main stumbling block, the chancellor does not think it possible to create a united Europe without Britain. He views Britain as an essential part of the new union he would like to see.

While the German relationship with France remains, for him, the essential foundation for the community, the membership of Britain gives Europe credibility in the rest of the world. He was delighted and relieved when Mr Major promised in Bonn in May that Britain was "in the heart of Europe".

Leading article, page 17

Britain digs in over right of entry

From GEORGE BROCK IN BRUSSELS

A DEADLOCK between Britain and Germany over whether the European Community should control immigration to all its member states will top the agenda at talks this week between John Major and Helmut Kohl, the German chancellor.

The leaders will discuss the issue in the negotiations over the EC's monetary and political union, due to be completed at the Maastricht summit. The list of remaining disagreements across the EC and between Britain and Germany, is a long one but Britain now finds itself in a one to 11 minority over who controls immigration policy. "Of all the difficult points between London and Bonn at Maastricht, I think that immigration is going to be the sticking point," a British official said.

Officials negotiating the text of the political union treaty spent several days in the past fortnight debating immigration, crime and frontier controls but reached few agreements. Eleven governments, led by Germany, have made clear that at least immigration and asylum should be handled by Brussels. Immigration is swiftly becoming the most volatile and potent political issue across Western Europe, with anti-immigrant parties surging in both France and Germany. Germany is handling some 80 per cent of Europe's asylum requests. Herr Kohl served notice at the June summit that he wanted the EC to take decisions on frontiers at Maastricht.

At the treaty conference last Friday, German delegates outlined a plan to put the EC in charge of a new system linking national police forces, which could eventually become a European police force. The two-stage German plan calls for an EC-wide intelligence centre modelled on Interpol and nicknamed "Europol". Later, EC governments would hand some policing powers to



National affront: a protester in Paris, carrying a placard denouncing racism as an insult to France, highlights the fears of immigrants to Europe

what German sources coyly call a "European police institution".

Britain opposed the plan and insists that these sensitive subjects be dealt with inside a special system separated from central EC institutions where

the powers would remain with the national governments. Ministers are fearful that British immigration law may become subject to the EC's court of justice. Most EC governments think that the EC's policy-making commission and court

should be the "pillars" of the new EC system on crime and frontiers. British ministers see the case for trans-European co-operation on drug smuggling, terrorism, fraud and illegal immigration but without ceding powers to Brussels.

Dutch braced for Emu storm

By GEORGE BROCK

A FURIOUS row over Britain's role in European economic and monetary union will erupt today when the Dutch government publishes a new version of the proposed Emu treaty.

The 30-page text was approved by the Dutch cabinet on Friday. Clauses to be agreed by Europe's central bank governors at a meeting in Basel will be added today before the latest version of the plan for a single currency is released in The Hague. The Netherlands, currently holding the rotating presidency of the EC, hopes to achieve a deal on Emu before December's Maastricht summit.

But the Dutch are braced for trouble over the formula they have adopted to cope with Britain's refusal, yesterday reiterated by Douglas Hurd, the foreign secretary, to commit itself to merging the community's 12 currencies. The text which will appear tomorrow rejects the so-called "Delors compromise" opt-out for Britain in favour of a much looser formula.

One clause in the treaty will allow any government to drop out of the third and last stage of currency merger within six months of the decision by community governments to go ahead with it. That option will be available to all 12 members and would allow the British government its longstanding insistence to put any decision on Emu to the parliament of the time.

But the Dutch will propose that the treaty be accompanied by a declaration, which would not be legally binding, that no country would use the escape clause and would make every effort to complete monetary union. Dutch officials said yesterday that the declaration would not necessarily be a categorical commitment to monetary union and that they hoped the wording would be broadly enough drawn for Britain to be able to sign.

STRASBOURG NOTEBOOK by Tom Walker

Queen has tough act to follow before MEPs

When the Queen visits the European parliament next summer it is doubtful that she will be able to match the rhetoric of King Hussein of Jordan, who was recently in Strasbourg. Seasoned observers of royal speeches to the parliament say it is many years since such language was heard.

"It is with a deep sense of historic responsibility that I stand before you today addressing this august body, the honorable representatives of the peoples of the European community states... I thank you most sincerely for the privilege and honour of your invitation to address you at this critical and exciting time of change

on our planet earth..."

And so it went on. Sniping among MEPs over the Queen's visit continues. Glyn Ford (Greater Manchester East, Labour), the leader of the Labour group within the parliamentary Socialist party, claims the Conservatives will use her visit as a "fig leaf" to hide their own differences to Europe.

The Queen, the last European head of state to visit the parliament, will probably do so in July when Britain will hold the European presidency. Whether Britain, and the Queen, will preside over moves toward a single currency or a European army is another matter. With enlargement of the

community on everyone's minds in the wake of the opening up of Eastern Europe and the community's deal with Efta, the European Free Trade Association, parliamentarians have been considering the ramifications of MEPs of perhaps 30 nationalities descending on Strasbourg instead of the present 12.

Quite apart from having 1,200 members running around the place, how would the services like translation function? Estimates suggest a team of at least 100 translators will be needed at each meeting, easily outnumbering the usual number of delegates present. That, how-

ever, is at least preferable to Systan, the EC's computerised translation service, a black hole down which the commission has poured millions of ecus. Systan cannot be persuaded not to mis-translate visitors' names, once rendering Menachem Begin, the former Israeli prime minister, into French as "Monsieur Commencer".

Attendance at parliamentary sessions is meant to be noted by the parliament's ushers, who sign members in. The ushers are part of the 3,600 bureaucrats who keep the parliament building ticking over.

One thing evident is that most of these jobs are considered jobs for life; indeed, only one parliament-

ary bureaucrat has ever been fired, an usher who was persistently drunk on duty. Others caught misbehaving are generally shifted into other areas in the warren-like building.

One interesting job is the rotating shift guarding the escalator leading from the press rooms on the ground floor up to the members bar and debating chamber on the first floor. For as long as anyone can remember, parliamentary staff have sat at a desk guarding the escalator, checking the identity of all getting on.

The trouble is, the escalator has disappeared in the summer recess, replaced by a wall. But the desk and the attendants remain.



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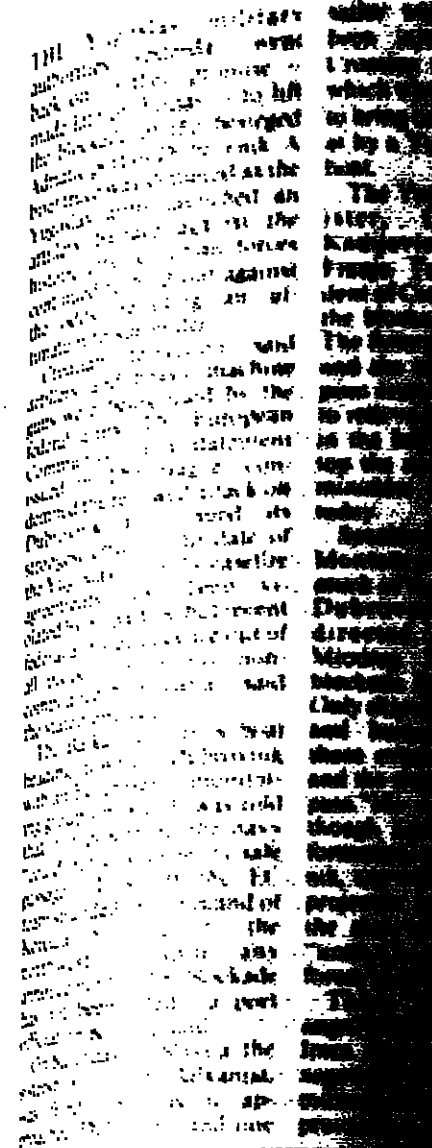
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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1879, entitled "An Act to provide for the better management of the public lands, and for other purposes."

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and their corresponding addresses. The names are listed in the left column, and the addresses are listed in the right column. The names are: John Doe, Jane Smith, and Bob Johnson. The addresses are: 123 Main St, 456 Elm St, and 789 Oak St.

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THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1991

Army brushes aside defence chief's pledge to lift siege of Dubrovnik

EC monitors are stranded

FROM TIM JUDAH IN KORČULA

THE Yugoslav military authorities yesterday went back on their promise — made late on Friday — to lift the blockade of the besieged Adriatic port of Dubrovnik. A brief truce was shattered as the Yugoslav army launched an artillery barrage against the historic city. Croatian forces continued to hold out against the odds, rejecting an ultimatum to surrender.

Croatian television said artillery and heavy machine guns were being used by the federal army. The European Community, in a statement issued in The Hague, condemned the renewed attack on Dubrovnik and issued its strongest criticism to date of the Yugoslav army. "Ceasefire agreements have been violated by all parties, but recent federal army attacks are out of all proportion to any non-compliance by Croatia," said the statement.

The Balkanija, a ferry boat heading towards Dubrovnik with an EC ceasefire monitoring group on board, was told that if it proceeded the navy "could not guarantee its safe passage." This left the EC team stranded on the island of Korčula, 50 miles to the northwest. "Despite any announcements, the blockade has not been lifted," a port official on Korčula said.

On Saturday the Slavija, the sister ship of the Balkanija, was fired upon as it approached Dubrovnik and one sailor was reported to have been injured. According to Croatian sources, the Slavija which was going to Dubrovnik to bring out refugees, was fired at by a Yugoslav naval patrol boat.

The Yugoslav defence minister, General Veljko Kadijevic, had informed Franjo Tudjman, the president of Croatia, on Friday that the blockade would be lifted. The failure to implement this, and the obstruction of European ceasefire monitors trying to relieve an EC team already in the beleaguered town, will top the agenda of EC foreign ministers when they meet today.

Speaking in Herceg Novi, in Montenegro, from where much of the operation against Dubrovnik is being directed, Vice-Admiral Miodrag Jokic said: "The blockade has been tightened. Only ships bringing in medical and humanitarian aid and those evacuating the women and the sick will be allowed to pass." He added that, "although not a single military formation will enter Dubrovnik, nor will a single bullet or projectile enter the centre," the siege would be kept up "until Croatian paramilitary forces surrender."

These statements were angrily denounced by Colonel Izeta Agotic, the chief Croat negotiator with the Yugoslav military, who said: "This only proves that the army is not



Tears of relief: a Dubrovnik woman and her daughters cry as they leave an EC monitoring team's boat in Cavtat

desisting from its goals regardless of the fact that the defence minister, Veljko Kadijevic, ordered a ceasefire in Dubrovnik. We reject this ultimatum."

While news filtering out of Dubrovnik suggested that the weekend had passed relatively peacefully, reports coming from other fronts, particularly

eastern Croatia, said that there had been no slackening of the violence. On Friday, Lord Carrington, the chairman of the EC peace conference on Yugoslavia, condemned General Kadijevic for persevering in the siege of the ancient town which he said had no strategic significance. Brushing aside this criticism General

Kadijevic has now suggested that Serbs living in Dubrovnik could be taken hostage by the Croats, a statement seen as an ominous development in Croatia because it could be interpreted as a preparation for a final attack on the city.

Ever since the siege of Dubrovnik began almost a month ago, it has had no

electricity, running water or fresh food and its famous old city has been damaged by shelling. Its defences are extremely weak and its population lives in terror of army repression.

A port official in Korčula said the Slavija had already picked up the refugees and was heading for Montenegro.

Polish priests call on voters to reject left

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

ROMAN Catholic clergy yesterday launched a last-minute attempt from the pulpit to persuade Poles not to vote for left-wing parties in Poland's first fully free elections since 1928.

But Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish primate, refused to give any voting advice as he cast his ballot in the archdiocese of Gniezno. He contented himself with hoping that the new parliament would "work and work". However, the episcopate under his leadership had already prepared a letter urging Poles to choose parties that favour a ban on abortion and embrace Christian values. The letter was the basis of the sermon in most parishes. In the countryside, particularly, priests expanded on the advice to warn voters against communists and their like.

Even President Walesa, technically above politics, has not been shy in saying that the communists should be eradicated, declaring that he would vote "according to my Christian beliefs". The power sharing deal between the communists and Solidarity in 1989 guaranteed the communists, now called Social Democrats, more than 60 per cent of the seats in the Sejm, the lower house of parliament. This pioneered the changes throughout Eastern Europe but, as the revolutions gathered pace and the Berlin Wall tumbled, so Poland started to lag behind.

Now it is the last of the East European countries to hold fully free elections. There is little doubt that the former communists will lose most of their seats. But the danger of the pulpit advice became clear yesterday as Poles walked to the polling stations. Posters put up by the former communists as well as those of the Democratic Union of Tadeusz Mazowiecki, a former prime minister, had been defaced with anti-Semitic graffiti and Star of David symbols. The Democratic Union combines elements of social and Christian democracy and has resisted a ban on abortion. That is enough for many right-wingers to brand the party "un-Christian".

The Democratic Union is tipped to win between 19 and 25 per cent of the vote, making it the largest single party of the 116 in the elections, in which an average of 15 parties is contesting each seat. It will none the less have to search for coalition partners. Both the church and, it seems, Mr Walesa are nervous that a Democratic Union-led coalition government will lurch to the left. Hence the church's attempts to boost the chances of the smaller right-wing Christian parties. Two weeks ago church brokers tried to persuade the 14 small Catholic parties to adopt a common platform. But they could not bridge the differences between those who had co-operated with the former communist regime and those who strongly opposed communism.

Nurse gets 13 years for art theft

Draguignan — A French court jailed a nurse for 13 years for locking up an elderly aristocrat and letting her die so that she could steal her £175 million art collection. Joelle Pesnel, who nursed Suzanne de Canson for five years, wept at the verdict.

Two years after De Canson died, aged 76, in 1986, Pesnel was arrested when she sold *Seville Gentleman* by Bartolome Murillo, the 17th-century Spanish artist, to the Louvre for £2.95 million. The prosecution had asked for a 20-year prison term.

She was accused of letting De Canson waste away in filthy conditions and of persuading her to leave her fortune to her grandmother, who was already dead, making Pesnel the heiress. Visitors who saw De Canson before her death said she was emaciated, covered in sores and appeared to be drugged. Pesnel has protested that she loved the old lady. (Reuters)

Breakaway vote

Moscow — Authorities in the central Asian republic of Turkmenia claimed an overwhelming endorsement from voters for their proclamation of formal independence, a status that will not preclude participation in whatever political arrangements are made to replace the Soviet Union.

Theatre burns

Rome — The Teatro Petruzzelli in Bari, one of Italy's best-loved opera houses, has been destroyed by fire. Investigators said that no cause, including arson, could be ruled out. Firemen fought the blaze for more than four hours but all that survived of the building was a smouldering roofless hulk.

Athens sacking

Athens — Constantine Mitsotakis, the Greek prime minister, sacked Militades Evert, the top minister to his office, because he implied that the foreign ministry had leaked private correspondence between Mr Mitsotakis and President Bush about Cyprus. The row plunged Greece into political turmoil. (Reuters)

Chemical ban

Brussels — A new Nato strategy, to be approved at a Rome summit next month, will eliminate the role of chemical weapons. Since 1967 Nato has made secret provisions for limited chemical strikes. But some allies are uneasy over US plans to build a global system to defend against missiles. (Reuters)

Neo-nazi brawl

Erfurt — Neo-nazis and anarchists brawled in the streets of two east German towns, causing serious damage to property. Police who intervened to stop the clashes in Arnstadt and Marlishausen were attacked by both sides.

'Rebirth' comes to red remnant

FROM MARY DEJEVSKY IN MOSCOW

MOSCOW seethed with activity this weekend as former communists of every hue tried to find a way to survive the political winter ahead.

Bright young things and tired idealists assembled in a dilapidated high-rise block to hanker after "pure marxism". They formed the "Rebirth" Party and want to halt the retreat of socialism. Their well-worn theme was that socialism is fine so long as it is done properly, but that no one in Russia had even tried.

A 15-minute drive away, in a carpeted cinema centre, Aleksandr Rutskoi, vice-president to Boris Yeltsin, and an ex-fighter pilot, was advocating a curious mixture of cautious politics and currency reform. Here, among caviar sandwiches and closed-circuit televisions, were the Russian Communists for Democracy, henceforward the People's Party for Free Russia.

The combination of dark suits and ill-fitting brown ones, and the predominance of middle-aged men made pretty clear that this was the refuge of the apparatus. Delegates were entertained with videoed speeches by provincial leaders. "Not everyone in our country," they droned, "favours radical reform; they counsel caution."

The reference to communists in the former title was a political liability, so it was changed. But, the party's spokesman said, many wanted "something closer to the social

democracy we stand for." The unspoken problem was that the name Social Democratic party has been taken — by the elite heirs of the Communist party: Eduard Shevardnadze, the former foreign minister, and Aleksandr Yakovlev, President Gorbachev's aide.

Out east, in the factory cinema of the Moscow compressor plant, were gathered the workers and their patrons, Roy Medvedev, a self-styled marxist-leninist, and Anatoli Denisov, an ally of Mr Gorbachev.

Professor Denisov read from the platform's report: "All forms of property will be permitted and encouraged." Fine, retorted the floor, so long as collective ownership suffers no disadvantage. "We reject narrow class-based ideology," read Professor Denisov. "No, we don't," the floor roared back. After two days of raucous "debate", it was agreed to set up the Socialist Workers' party.

In another development yesterday, officials from the Group of Seven industrialised nations began meeting representatives of all 12 Soviet republics, after a pessimistic forecast from Ukraine about prospects of agreement on the key issue: managing the foreign debt. Today the Russian parliament is expected to hear Mr Yeltsin argue for "emergency measures" to rush through economic reform.

Attali warning, page 25

Gorbachev predicts socialist renewal

FROM CHARLES BRENNER IN NEW YORK

THE Soviet people will one day return to socialism, President Gorbachev predicts in a new memoir in which he agonises over his failure to avert the August coup and points to dangers which he says his country faces from hardliners and anti-communists.

"I am convinced that the discrediting of socialism in the eyes of the masses is a passing phase," Mr Gorbachev says in *The August Coup*, a 74-page book written after the failure of the attempt to topple him. In excerpts published in Europe and New York yesterday, Mr Gorbachev clings to his belief in the goals of the bolshevik revolution, an event now widely derided in the Soviet Union as an undemocratic power-grab that led to disaster. The country's troubles stemmed not from the 1917 revolution, he writes, but from "the forcible introduction of the Stalinist model of society. One must not confuse the two things... I am a confirmed supporter of the idea of socialism." His

thoughts will strengthen the conviction among Moscow reformers that his background as a lifelong Communist has prevented him from grasping the desire for a break from the past which is now sweeping the Soviet Union.

Mr Gorbachev says the "forces of reaction" are preparing the ground to take advantage of the current turmoil and seize power again. "When we put down the coup, we just struck against the head of the dragon," he says. The collapse of the putsch had triggered an anti-communist tide that threatened the country's stability and played into the hands of hardliners, he adds.

But he takes full blame for ignoring warnings when he surrounded himself with hardliners a year ago. He should have moved faster to dismantle the old structure of power wielded by the Communist party and the KGB, he says. "What took place was a very painful lesson for me personally," he adds.

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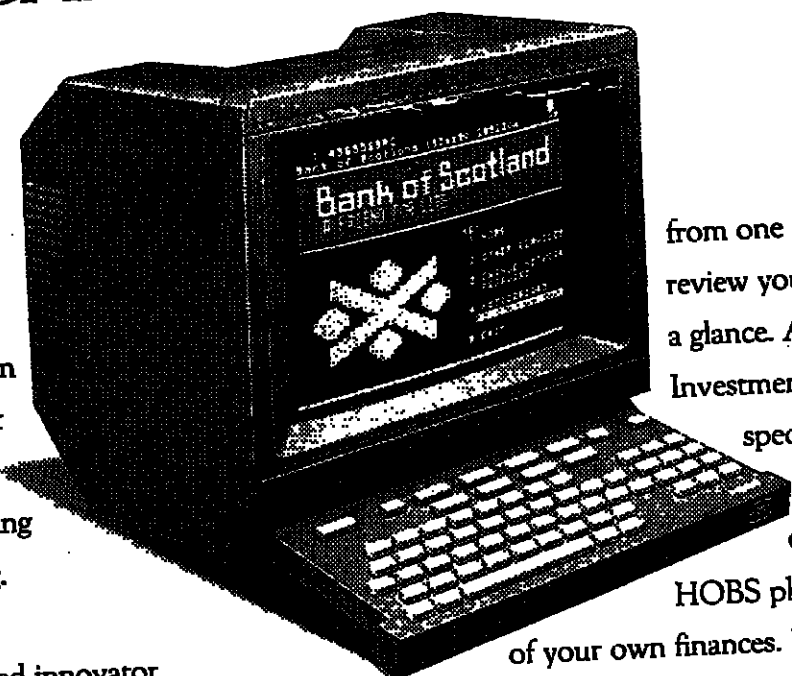
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EDITORIAL

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Shamir ready to walk out of talks over role of PLO

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM
AND SUSAN ELLICOTT IN WASHINGTON

YITZHAK Shamir, the Israeli prime minister, yesterday said that Israel could still walk out of the Middle East peace conference this week in Madrid if Palestinian delegates pledged their allegiance to the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

The Israeli leader was commenting on remarks made last week by one of the Palestinian delegates, Saeb Erekat, who said that the 14-man delegation drawn from the occupied territories was chosen by the banned organisation, which has been excluded from direct

participation in the negotiations. "If anybody will come and say he is nominated by the PLO, that he is getting instruction from the PLO, we will not sit with him," Mr Shamir said in a television interview.

The issue was just one of the problems plaguing the Likud-led coalition government yesterday when the cabinet met to finalise details for the conference. Although Mr Shamir has now selected his 14-man team, mainly from right-wing politicians and officials, he none the less attempted a reconciliation with David Levy, his foreign minister, who refused to attend the historic conference because of Mr Shamir's decision to lead the Israeli delegation.

In addition to splits within the government, the cabinet also had to respond to the fierce lobbying campaign launched by the opposition left-wing parties calling for Israel to give up land for peace at the talks. Moshe Arens, the defence minister, dismissed the 30,000-strong rally on Saturday night in Tel Aviv as "unnecessary" and reiterated the government's firm position that it will never exchange any of the occupied territories for peace with the Arab states.

"We are not talking here about withdrawal and there is no need to prepare contingency plans for withdrawal," said Mr Arens. "It is not our intention in going to this conference and negotiations to have pressure put on us."

President Bush, anxious to avoid ruffling feathers before the conference, reportedly has decided to waive sanctions against Israel even though American intelligence agencies have found that the country exported parts for ballistic missiles to South Africa. The decision, reported in *The Washington Post*, has highlighted one of several potential weaknesses in Washington's core strategy for the talks — the arm-twisting of Israel through economic leverage rather than gentle coaxing.

As various parties restated their hardline positions about regional land and peace over the weekend, Bush administration officials were quoted in media reports as saying that Washington aims to coach Arab and Israeli participants from the sidelines in the hope of keeping dialogue alive long enough to improve the atmosphere of mutual distrust and, eventually, to draw out compromises. But the officials emphasised that the American delegation has no concrete peace plan to push at the historic talks, at which Syria and Israel will meet for the first time face-to-face to bargain about disputed territory.

War job toll

Abu Dhabi — Up to 35,000 Filipinos lost their jobs in Kuwait and Iraq because of the Gulf war but 10,000 have returned to the emirate, said Fortunato de Oblena, the Philippines' ambassador in Abu Dhabi. The Gulf has become a vital labour market for the unemployed of the Philippines. (AFP)

Anderson party

Beirut — Staff members at the Beirut offices of The Associated Press were joined by 30 local and foreign journalists to mark the 44th birthday of the American hostage, Terry Anderson, the news agency's chief Middle East correspondent, who was abducted in March 1985. (AFP)

The tale of two media machines

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN CAIRO

NOTHING better illustrates the gap in attitudes between Israel and the Arabs than this week's Madrid conference will have to bridge than the way news is treated.

In Israel, foreign journalists are deluged with information, official and otherwise, at the government press office. The government also runs a computerised system which relays reports to correspondents' homes. Free translations of Hebrew papers are turned out at speed. Israel's press itself is highly competitive, hindered only by military censorship, which is imposed particularly harshly on the Arab media in east Jerusalem.

By contrast, in the Arab world there is no centre for foreign news coverage. Lebanon is thought too dangerous by most news organisations. Egypt too uncomfortable and Jordan too restrictive, with the result that the regional headquarters of Reuters, The Associated Press and the BBC are in non-Arab Cyprus.

Although official military censorship is rare, reporting is limited by restrictions on visas, expulsions, lack of genuine public debate and

the refusal of a number of countries, such as Syria and Iraq, to allow resident Western correspondents at all. Even in Egypt, criticism of the Madrid conference has been muzzled by the government. In Cairo, posters condemning it were ripped down. Muslim fundamentalists were arrested for spreading material which bore the slogan: "The Jews are the Jews. They killed prophets and betrayed the pledges."

Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, has demanded an opinion poll throughout the Arab world, claiming that most people are opposed to the talks. But the results of such a poll would be unreal: most Arabs are unwilling to express anything but government-approved views.

Because democracy is virtually unknown, Israelis complain they are being judged by double standards. An Eilat shopkeeper said: "We are being asked to make deals with people whose behaviour does not conform to any of the ideals you set in the West."

Long-entrenched views make rational argument a rarity on both sides, so that each retains old stereotypes of the other.

King's horses join all the presidents' security men

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN MADRID

OPERATION Pax, the military-style plan to protect this week's Middle East peace conference after threats from Arab and Jewish extremists, moved into action yesterday as delegates began to arrive in the Spanish capital.

More than 12,000 police and paramilitary civil guards, assisted by the secret services of five countries, including the United States and the Soviet Union, are involved in the operation which officials say is the biggest ever mounted. Madrid hospitals have collected extra supplies of blood of the groups belonging to leading negotiators.

Security fears include the maze of underground passages at the royal palace, where the conference is to be held, which were once used by kings to slip out for assassinations with women. Only two years ago, students showed how easy it was to gain access via the underground routes. As delegates discussed the all-important issue of the shape of the conference table inside the Versailles-style 18th-century palace in the city centre, armoured personnel carriers took position on pavements and marksmen in olive-



Mounting protection: Spanish civil guards patrol outside Madrid's royal palace, the venue of the Middle East talks beginning on Wednesday

green flak jackets lined every approach. The usual complement of beggars who operate in the area were removed. The radical Iranian daily, *Jomhuri Islami*,

said that retaliation against Spain for hosting the talks was "not a threat, but the expression of reality". Supporters of Rabbi Meir Kahane, the assassinated

Jewish militant, said they would travel to Madrid to "blow up" the talks. Western experts said they feared Euzkadi, fighting for an independent Basque home-

land, would use the presence of 4,500 journalists as an excuse to stage something spectacular. The day before Madrid was announced as the venue, Eta exploded

three bombs there killing one person. "Many of us are expecting something to happen but we do not know what," said a civil guard.

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Mobutu refuses to share power as Europeans flee Zaire

By MICHAEL BINYON, DIPLOMATIC EDITOR, AND SAM KILEY

WITH bombings continuing and the evacuation of Europeans from Zaire gathering pace, President Mobutu at the weekend accused the West of "wanting my head at any price" and insisted on staying in office without sharing power with the opposition.

According to a statement released in The Hague by The Netherlands, current holders of the European Community presidency, EC ambassadors in Kinshasa, the capital, met Marshal Mobutu and warned

him of "serious diplomatic, political and economic consequences" at both bilateral and community level unless a representative government was installed.

Violence and instability are increasing in Zaire. An explosion yesterday destroyed the offices and presses of *Elima*, the main opposition newspaper and the government's harshest critic. A crowd outside blamed forces loyal to the president for the blast.

Marshal Mobutu told foreign correspondents that he

was under pressure from supporters to counter-attack against opposition "thugs" who had looted the homes of prominent government officials. He said he was resisting such reprisals.

The home of Etienne Tshisekedi, the leader of the opposition Union for Democracy and Social Progress and briefly prime minister until he was sacked last week, was also damaged by an explosion when a crowd tried to set it alight. The home of Tshisekedi, leader of the Union of Independent Democrats, was also blown up yesterday.

The president accused Western governments of backing Mr Tshisekedi and of using the foreign press to run a campaign of hatred against him. "I represent real change. I represent the democratic process," he said.

Britain, France and Belgium were organising airlifts of their citizens out of Zaire at the weekend after advising them to leave. At least 200 Europeans arrived in Zambia on Saturday after travelling overnight in lorries from the riot-torn city of Lubumbashi.

Belgian paratroopers escorted the convoy to the border. The British embassy has made arrangements for about 160 Britons to be evacuated.

French and Belgian military forces are expected to leave within a few days, and the refugees fear civil war between supporters of the government and the opposition will break out as soon as they do.

The expatriates fleeing from Lubumbashi said that the Zairean army had once again gone on the rampage after their pay failed to come through on time. The troops had, however, behaved with "a peculiar discipline" and were apparently under orders not to injure foreigners.

Diplomats agree that, once the expatriates and their military guardians are no longer in Zaire, the country, five times the size of France, will have no real hope of remaining a coherent whole. It faces the prospect of continuing turmoil among the scores of tribal groups which make up its population of 35 million.

Observers and diplomats believe that victory on Thursday for Fred Chiluba, head of the opposition Movement for Multi-Party Democracy, is almost certain. The ruling party's television commercials show scenes of riot, starvation and chaos in hotspots such as Ethiopia and South Africa, implying similar events would follow an opposition victory. Dr Kaunda has lent his voice to these fears.



Kaunda: likely to lose power in free elections

Skilled debater to lead Japan

From JOANNA PITMAN IN TOKYO

KIICHI Miyazawa, who was yesterday elected president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic party and will be sworn in as prime minister on November 5, is one of the last bureaucrats-turned-politicians still active who played a key role in the national transformation from postwar ruin to economic superpower.

The outcome of the vote was assured more than two weeks ago when the Takashita faction, the party's largest, promised its support. Mr Miyazawa, 58, finished the race streets ahead of his opponents, Michio Watanabe, and Hiroshi Mitsuoka, both former ministers. The two gamely battled on, although both conceded defeat several days ago, confronted with impossible odds.

Mr Miyazawa's wealth of ministerial experience — he has been minister of finance, foreign affairs and international trade and industry — and his intellect and fluency in English are expected to allow Japan to become more assertive on international issues. His relatively inexperienced predecessor, Toshiki Kaifu, was chosen as party leader in the aftermath of the Recruit bribery scandal when low-ranking but clean politicians were pushed forward to rescue the party's electoral standing.

Mr Miyazawa graduated from the law faculty of Tokyo University, long the breeding ground of Japan's political and bureaucratic elite, and joined the finance ministry before following in his father's footsteps to become a politician. He has a reputation, rare in Japanese politics, as a skilled debater, and even took on Henry Kissinger in English and survived.

But Mr Miyazawa may be less suited to the Liberal Democrat factional manipulation that has been a Japanese prime minister's chief task. His weakness in that byzantine world of power politics is that his fine intellect and linguistic abilities are often taken as



Winning smile: Kiichi Miyazawa yesterday after he was elected president of Japan's ruling party

arrogance; his less qualified colleagues tend to see him as an intellectual snob. In a recent interview with the foreign press, he apparently succumbed to domestic pressure when he declined to speak in English.

As for public popularity, Mr Miyazawa has a tough act to follow. Mr Kaifu fulfilled his designated role of reversing the decline in support for the scandal-ridden ruling party. From less than 35 per cent, support for the party has leapt as high as 56 per cent. Mr Kaifu has been rated Japan's most popular postwar prime minister in large part because of his image as the party's Mr Clean. Mr Mi-

yazawa, with an unfortunate history of direct involvement in the Recruit bribery scandal, will be working hard to maintain this record level of public support.

However, having enjoyed power for 36 years and with no credible opposition threat in sight, the Liberal Democrats are unlikely to be unduly bothered by a slight drop in their poll ratings. Few expect many surprises from the conservative Mr Miyazawa, aged 72, who is aware he owes his election almost entirely to his faction colleagues. They are not expected to let him stray too far out of line.

Blacks step up bid for power

From GAVIN BELL IN DURBAN

LEADERS of South Africa's black majority have redoubled their bid for power by effectively demanding the right to draft the country's post-apartheid constitution on their own. "We have decided to act like fingers that can act independently, but can also form a fist. We are going to give [President] de Klerk and his government a heavy knock," Cyril Ramaphosa, secretary-general of the African National Congress, said after a conference here of the "patriotic front" of black groups opposed to apartheid.

Rejecting Mr de Klerk's government as illegitimate and discredited, the groups are insisting on general elections for a constituent assembly and the creation of an interim, multiracial government to supervise the transition process. A declaration by the front — about 75 anti-apartheid organisations led by the ANC and the Pan Africanist Congress — accused Pretoria of plotting to entrench (white) minority privileges by taking veto power over majority rule.

The front said it was imperative that the new constitution be drawn up by an assembly elected by universal suffrage and that an interim government should control the security forces and the electoral process and be in charge of the state-controlled media (television and radio) to prevent the ruling National party from manipulating the transition to democracy.

Walter Sisulu, the ANC deputy president, said the three-day conference had signalled the defeat of Pretoria's tactics of divide and rule. "It has given birth to a powerful alliance capable of ensuring a speedy transfer of power to the people... it is with the backing of this force that we will be facing the enemy in the negotiations."

● Cape Town: South African police are investigating reports that two right-wing activists due to stand trial for murder after bomb attacks last year have fled to Britain. Colonel Frank Alton said yesterday that reports that Henry Martin, who is British, and Adrian Maritz had fled were speculative, but could not be dismissed. (Reuter)

Filipinos killed as typhoon strikes

Manila — Typhoon Ruth hit the northern Philippines yesterday, killing four people and triggering landslides which closed two main mountain roads, officials said.

The typhoon, with winds gusting up to 125mph, blew away the roofs of several houses and brought down power lines, casting Baguio, a mountain resort city of 280,000 people, into darkness. The dead included a woman and two children who were crushed when an uprooted tree smashed into their house in Baguio, 125 miles north of Manila, police said. Another woman was killed by a falling tree in a town plaza in Vigan.

Typhoon Ruth changed course and pounded Cagayan valley, Baguio and nearby provinces on the most populous island of Luzon. Authorities alerted towns around the volcanic Mount Pinatubo against possible mudflows.

● The Hague: The Dutch government suspects Philippine communist guerrillas are using The Netherlands as a base to prepare attacks on American targets in Europe and the Philippines, the interior ministry said. The New People's Army, fighting for a marxist state, has killed ten Americans since 1987 in a campaign to oust US forces from the Philippines. (Reuter)

Dissident flees

Nairobi — Raila Odinga, the prominent Kenyan dissident detained three times without trial, has fled to Uganda, but has been refused political asylum there, the Kenyan government says. He is the son of Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former vice-president, and a strong critic of the one-party system. (Reuter)

Niger high flier

Niamey — Niger's national conference on political reform chose Cheissou Amadou, aged 48, as prime minister as the West African nation moves towards multiparty democracy. Mr Amadou, regional representative of the United Nations International Civil Aviation Organisation, defeated 15 rivals. (Reuter)

Umbrellas close

Tokyo — Christo, an off-beat artist, has closed his outdoor exhibit of huge umbrellas near Los Angeles after a young woman was killed when she was knocked down by a flying umbrella, an aide said here. A companion display near Tokyo, of 20ft umbrellas each weighing 440lb, was also closed. (Reuter)

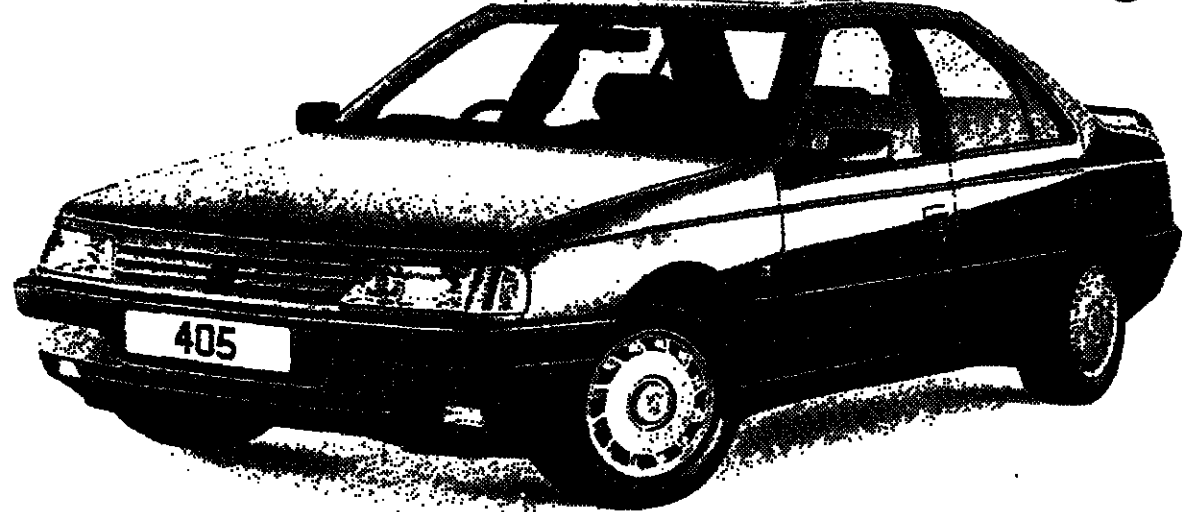
Barry enters jail

Petersburg, Virginia — Marion Barry, aged 55, Washington's flamboyant former mayor, has gone into a minimum-security prison without walls here to serve the six-month sentence he was given for possession of cocaine. Before leaving the capital he told supporters: "Jail is not the worst place to go." (Reuter)

Tea-cup storm

Tokyo — Women in Japan's offices have had enough of making tea for male colleagues. A conference on the subject ended with a declaration that women would put an end to the tradition within five years. (AFP)

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Peking cites Soviet 'terror' to whip party members into line

From CATHERINE SAMPSON IN PEKING

PEKING has accused President Gorbachev in two secret party documents of conducting a witch-hunt against communists. At the same time it has implicitly warned members of the Chinese Communist party that similar witch-hunts await them if they abandon socialism.

The documents, now being circulated among party members, reveal a deep concern in the party's middle and lower ranks. The papers appear to be a blunt attempt to retain the loyalty of the country's 50 million party members by appealing to their vested interests.

One document claims that Mr Gorbachev and Boris

Yeltsin, the Russian Federation president, have joined forces to carry out a "great purge" and a "white terror" — that is, a capitalist-style attack on communism, as opposed to a "red terror" in which communism attacks capitalism.

The document focuses on the recent changes in the Soviet Union and details the arrest of the headline coup plotters as evidence of the witch-hunt.

The second document, analysing changes in Eastern Europe, makes equally alarming reading for Chinese party members, many of whom wonder what the future holds for them in the wake of the collapse of the world communist system. "The reactionary forces are getting more and more arrogant and

party members are undergoing all kinds of discrimination and persecution. The landlords and capitalists are beginning to settle accounts and take revenge," the second paper says.

In a tone of outrage, it describes how Erich Honecker, the former East German leader, was pursued and at one point reduced to living in a hostel, a former Polish party official was forced to sell his family property and find temporary jobs to survive. Throughout Eastern Europe, party officials and military officers had been dismissed.

In private some Chinese party members say that, since the fall of the Soviet Communist party, a "crisis mentality" has pervaded their ranks.

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK by Charles Bremner

Silent minority fights family law

Lawyers involved in the potentially extremely lucrative lawsuits against the pop group Milli Vanilli, have been accused of not acting on behalf of ordinary fans but mainly lawyers' children. An exposé in *The Wall Street Journal* alleges that out of the 49 fans named in the suits at least 41 involved children or others close to the lawyers and their families.

When Milli Vanilli faded from the headlines last year, the world may have thought it had heard the last from the pop duo who were exposed for faking their records, using the voices of other singers. But now they are back defending themselves against multimillion-dollar lawsuits on behalf of their "victims". American teenagers who claim to have been devastated by the revelation that their German-based idols had taken them for a ride. The 26 suits filed in at least seven states are another glowing example of the fine way in which American law protects the

innocent from exploitation at the hands of the unscrupulous. That, at least, is how the teenagers' lawyers are explaining their suits. It is also being claimed that Rob and Fab, the two allegedly pseudo-singers and their company, Aristo Records, were part of an enterprise which broke federal "racketeering" laws that cover organised crime.

At stake, of course, are the juicy winnings which lawyers can reap in the form of "contingency fees", usually between 20 and 30 per cent of damage awards. The newspaper found that the lawyers, who stand to make hundreds of thousands of dollars each, had used their own children or contacted friends with the idea of bringing suits.

Unusual queues have been forming outside police stations in San Francisco and St Louis for the past week. They include a motley sample of citizens, from sharpshooters and violent criminals to grandmothers and

schoolboys, all with one thing in common: they are carrying guns they want to get rid of.

In a scheme which has produced overwhelming results, police in those cities are offering between \$25 (£14.50) and \$50 for every firearm handed in, no questions asked. The lure of cash has been enough to bring in thousands of weapons, from ancient service revolvers to .44 Magnums and sawn-off shotguns. Some have been used for murder. In St Louis, they restricted the pay-out after one man brought in 100 firearms and

claimed the standard \$50 and \$10 grocery coupon for each. "This thing has gotten away from us. I never expected 5,000 guns in the first week," said Ron Henges, a St Louis businessman who helped sponsor the cash-for-guns programme.

The schemes, which are now being copied by other cities, are a sign of police frustration over the record rates of murder and violent crime now afflicting America. Gun amnesties without the financial incentive have not been successful. In St Louis, the money is coming in part from funds confiscated from drug dealers and the weapons are being melted down to make a statue to a nine-year-old boy who was used as a human shield in a recent shoot-out. But the powerful pro-gun lobby is ridiculing the schemes as a waste of time and money. "It's a joke," said Jim Siegle, a California gun-shop owner. "I'm sure they're getting junk guns that aren't working and are worth nothing."



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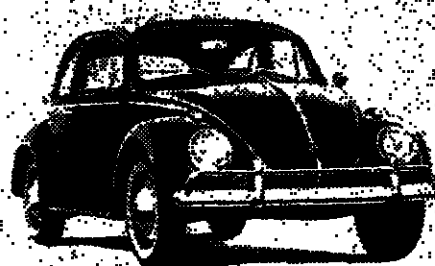
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THEATRE

Prima ballerina walks the boards

Other dancers have made the leap from Terpsichorean to Thespian, yet none has enjoyed the kind of success Natalia Makarova achieved in her first stage outing: seven Best Actress awards, including a Tony and an Olivier. But the play was a musical, *On Your Toes*, and the role, which featured a lot of dancing, was a Russian ballerina—the part could have been made for her. It was more of a delicate dip into a warm pool than a dive into the unknown.

Now comes the real test: starring in a new production of *Tovarich*, Jacques Deval's 1933 comedy about émigré White Russians living in Paris. Makarova plays the Grand Duchess Tatiana who, along with her similarly impoverished aristocrat husband (played by Robert Powell), is forced to become a servant in a bourgeois household. This time, aside from a brief mazurka with a glass of champagne, Makarova does not dance. The play, a Chichester production which transfers to the West End tomorrow, marks her debut as a straight actress and, she hopes, the beginning of a new career walking the boards.

Makarova has put away her dancing slippers after a 30-year career as one of the world's great prima ballerinas. In 1970 she fled from the Kirov Ballet during a visit to London and quickly established herself in the West as the leading ballerina of the decade. Audiences thrilled to her exquisite physical fluency, her sensitive musical phrasing and exceptional ability as a dancer. But in 1989, her powers seemingly undiminished, she made her final appearance as a classical dancer, reunited with the Kirov in her home town of St Petersburg. As she is fond of saying, the circle was complete. "A

Natalia Makarova is back in the West End, this time as an actress, says Debra Craine

sense of timing is very important in life, knowing when to choose what to do," she says. "The timing was right to stop then, at my peak."

Apparently, the time is right now to start a new career. Makarova has been planning to become an actress for years. She had been working on Shaw's *Misalliance* and Ibsen's *When We Dead Awaken* with John Dexter, before the director's death last year. Earlier this year, she was to have starred in Tommy Tune's Broadway production of *Grand Hotel* in the West End; when that did not work out Patrick Garland offered her *Tovarich* at Chichester.

"I'm glad *Grand Hotel* didn't happen. *Tovarich* is a much bigger role, much more interesting. It's a straight play in four acts and it gives me great experience for my first speaking role, much more experience than *Grand Hotel*."

Certainly *Tovarich* is an ideal vehicle for Makarova: the character of a Russian grande dame is not far off her own, and the play's mix of comedy and tragedy suits her temperament. "I see myself as dramatic and I like this role because there is some material in it to project touching moments so that drama and comedy are combined. I don't want people to think of me only as a comedienne — my basic nature is dramatic after all. It's nice to make people laugh, but it's even nicer to make people cry."

Makarova herself is a study in opposites. Only five feet tall and weighing 6st 6, she is none the less an imposing figure, a theatrical persona who dominates a room with her exotic beauty and the sheer force of her concentrated physical superiority.

Fuelled by cigarettes, red wine and vitamin pills, she is also an obsessively hard worker who drives herself to conquer all physical weakness. In 1982 a steel scenery rod came crashing down on her during a performance of *On Your Toes* at the Kennedy Center in Washington. It broke her shoulder blade lengthwise and left a large laceration on her head. Yet three months later she opened *On Your Toes* on Broadway.

For *Tovarich*, she spends much of the day getting ready for the evening's performance. Although she no longer dances, she continues to exercise as if she does, partly in an effort to overcome the accident's legacy of arthritis. The current challenge for Makarova is learning how to convey a character through words, rather than through dance, something which also requires hours of daily training.

"To get fluency and phrasing needs hard work," she says. "I'm still working on articulation, on deepening my voice level, projection of voice and fluency of speech. I do special vocal exercises every day which I combine with my ballet exercises, the kind of exercises they give students in acting college. The face, the lips, you have to exercise even the tongue."

Where she has the edge on other actors is in her ability to move on stage. "Dance has certainly helped me. I have acted all my life in ballet, I have interpreted characters and created them through body



Makarova moves from body language: It's nice to make people laugh, but it's even nicer to make people cry

language, not language itself. If I create a character now it's not only by my voice but by my whole being. The special way a character will walk or turn her head, that's for other actresses difficult. But it's my privilege to have that freedom of movement on stage."

Which has to be overcome if she is to succeed on the stage. "I don't need drama school — I need to study English. It's easier if I can create roles of women who are supposed to have foreign accents." Consequently she is thinking about Pirandello's *As You Desire Me*, and Chekhov would be a logical next step. Her next project, though, could only be done in Russia — Blanche Dubois in *A Streetcar Named Desire*.

What does she miss most about

ballet? "The music. That's why ballet is easier in a way; the music drives you, it dictates the mood and the speed. In theatre, you have to have your own music inside. Now, with *Tovarich*, I put on a tape recorder and listen to Mozart on the day of a performance to put me in the right mood. I still use music as inspiration. For Chekhov I would use Chopin. For *Streetcar* Well I'm not into that one yet."

● *Tovarich* opens at the Piccadilly Theatre (071-867 1118) tomorrow.

BRIEFING

Stars of the East

THE experiment of getting a Japanese director to direct a British cast in a modern Japanese play did not end with Saturday's closure of Kunio Shimizu's *Tango at the End of Winter* at the Piccadilly Theatre. Yukio Ninagawa is to direct Ibsen's *Peer Gynt* in London with a mixed European and Japanese cast, led by Alan Rickman, who starred in *Tango*. Thelma Holt is to co-produce again with Tadeo Nakane, and the production will probably open in 1993. Meanwhile, the entire *Tango* production, complete with British cast, will be taken to Japan for six weeks next spring.

Director's hit?

AFTER saving the world in *Terminator 2*, Arnold Schwarzenegger is ready for his greatest challenge: directing a film. *Christmas In Connecticut*, however, should give him little opportunity for fist-cuffs: the film is a remake of a fluffy 1945 comedy, which featured Barbara Stanwyck as a spinster magazine columnist forced to give a national hero a rousing family Christmas. Dyan Cannon will take on the Stanwyck role.

Rich praise

BRIAN Friel's Olivier award-winning play, *Dancing at Lughnasa*, looks set to repeat its London success in New York. The play won near unanimous raves for its Broadway debut last Thursday. Frank Rich, critic for the *New York Times*, praised the play's "overwhelming power" and "extraordinary company" of actors, and the production looks set to build on its hefty pre-opening advance sale of more than \$1 million (£590,000). In London, meanwhile, the West End production is expected to close before the end of the year.

Last chance...

WITH little in the way of looks or image to help them, Level 42 have depended on the old-fashioned virtues of musicianship and hard work to guide their technopop-funk fusion to the top. Although *Guaranteed*, their latest album, was a disappointment and "Overtime", the new single, has flopped, the live show remains a polished, upbeat affair that draws freely on the group's distinguished back catalogue. Their British tour ends with dates at Guildhall, Portsmouth (0705 824355) tomorrow; Brighton Centre (0273 202881) on Wednesday.

ARTS REVIEWS
Dance, rock and concerts
Page 22

FILM FESTIVAL: PORDENONE

Cause for mute admiration

Pordenone, in northern Italy, may have lost its Michelin listing, but the town grows from strength to strength as a Mecca for film enthusiasts. This year 600

scholars, critics and collectors, from America to Japan, swooped down for the tenth edition of its marvellous silent film festival. At the Giornate del Cinema Muto, the celluloid rolls from nine in the morning to — eyelids willing — 1am. Every item is accompanied, by orchestra, organ or, mostly, piano.

This year's topic was "The DeMille Legacy", a wide-ranging survey of one of cinema's boldest figures. More than any other, Cecil B. DeMille established the public image of the Hollywood director, striding about in riding-boots, cracking the whip over actors and technicians. By the 1920s he had become a consummate entertainer, serving the public a patented mix of Jazz Age spectacle and Old Testament sermon. He was also, at the beginning, a highly intelligent film-maker.

Pordenone opened up a dazzling treasure chest. There were rigorous melodramas of backstreet despair, sly social comedies such as *Why Change Your Wife*, with Gloria Swanson. Dustin Farnum brandished his chest in *The Squaw Man* (1913). DeMille's first venture and the first feature made in Hollywood. Mary Pickford faced the Hun in *The Little American* (1917). Phyllis Haver, a former Mack Sennett Bathing Beauty, romped through *Chicago* (1927), a delicious version of the Roxie Hart yarn.

Visually, DeMille's early films show marked sophistication. Chiaroscuro lighting lends a special tension and lustre; the decor is shaped to the camera's needs, not paraded like a stage set. Yet, dramatically, DeMille remained a 19th century man, beloved of domestic tears, train wrecks and self-sacrifice.

Geoff Brown enjoys a feast of silent classics in a small Italian town



Light touch: Lois Wilson and Conrad Nagel in William DeMille's hectic 1921 melodrama, *Midsummer Madness*

In film upon film, some innocent girl takes the blame for the sins of her "betters": for hiding her mistress's lover in *The Heart of Nora Flynn* (1916), Nora almost loses both job and boyfriend. Cue for exasperated sighs from the modern audience.

This class of moral expectations makes every DeMille melodrama fascinating; while his social comedies coast along on extravagant costumes, witty interludes and droll playing. But once DeMille becomes serious, his films turn to stone. *The King of Kings* (1927) proved almost unwatchable: primitively shot, weighed down by bogus piety. By this point, the great director had disappeared.

DeMille was now the great showman, though *The Godless Girl* (1929) — his last silent film — showed the old skills surging through.

Cecil was not the only DeMille at Pordenone: seven films by William, his elder brother, were also on view. The two looked alike: the same sharp nose and piercing eyes. There are shared themes, particularly a longing for the sparkle of romance. Yet the tone is different. Cecil, one guesses, could never have managed *Miss Lulu Bett* (1921), a sweet comedy about the liberation of a family drudge, or the droll touches of *Conrad In Quest of His Youth* (1920), with

Thomas Meighan as a returning soldier trying to turn back the clock.

Even when William ventures into melodrama, as in *Midsummer Madness* (1921), a hectic drama of friendship and infidelity, his touch remains light. Long overshadowed by his brother, William DeMille (he preferred not to capitalise his surname) deserves a place in the sun.

Not every rediscovery pays off. The silent comedian Lloyd Hamilton, a large, lumbering man with a wobbly walk, found few new fans. A hard core stayed for these two reel knockabouts, but a lack of variety and personality sent most seats tipping upwards.

Relatively few stayed, too, for tributes to Belgian avant-garde film-makers. Here, they missed something: Charles Dekeuleire, an extraordinary talent who ended his days in television documentary, but began in the 1920s as a fervent experimentalist. In *Impatience* (1929), rhythmic editing constantly juggles four groups of images for some 30 minutes. There is a motorcycle, a woman (sometimes naked), mountain scenery, three rectangular blocks. The woman would seem to be driving the bike, but little else makes narrative sense: you must succumb to these mad, jittery images, or succumb to impatience and leave.

As David Gill neatly expressed it, introducing the Thames Silents print of Frank Capra's *The Strong Man* on the last night, we leave Pordenone with mixed emotions: exhausted from seeing so many films and exhilarated because so many are good. But we are also ashamed, because we could never mount such a wonderful event at home.

CLASSICAL MUSIC: ALDEBURGH

New key to a 20th century composer

Artistically and politically this has been the Year of Russia and it is appropriate that Aldeburgh's autumn festival, which ends today, should provide one of the most exciting contributions. The little Suffolk resort has promoted contemporary Russian music for more than 30 years, ever since the meeting of Britten, Shostakovich and Rostropovich at a Festival Hall concert.

The festival organisation's continuing support for the independent spirits of the Soviet Union has led to a coup: the acquisition as artists-in-residence of the Borodin Quartet, champion interpreters of Shostakovich and one of the half-dozen great string quartets of today. The quartet's participation in the current Britten-Shostakovich festival has turned it into a leading artistic event.

Now that perestroika has freed Shostakovich's music from the political dimension of its creation, how much of the change from the provocative idealist of the 1920s and early 1930s into the pessimistic classicist of the 1940s and 1950s was due to the strain of his being both his country's greatest living composer and its most disgraced one?

The Borodins seem to have developed a new, objective

approach, which suggests that the classicist was always going to be the dominant partner. Their performance of the Ninth String Quartet, in particular, balanced the tortured darkness of the adagios and an overall sense of confident repose, yet they lost none of the fierceness and excitement of their earlier readings. The Piano Quintet, Op 57, with Ludmila Berlinsky, the cellist's daughter, at the piano, was magnificently Schubertian — the classical form exemplified.

Shostakovich's Symphony No 14, performed by the Cambridge Symphony Orchestra Soloists under Nicholas Cleobury, confirmed the revisionist shift by its emphasis on the Mahlerian elements of this song cycle of meditations on death, though this may have been helped by the inspired intensity of soprano Vivian Tierney.

That these performances were the highlights of a festival that included Elisabeth Söderström singing the *Seven Blok Romances* and flamboyant playing of Britten and Shostakovich cello sonatas by Alexander Baillie, is evidence of its significance in the reshaping of our view of 20th century music.

JOHN WHITLEY

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TELEVISION REVIEW

Too many red herrings and redheads

There is a tall man named Bill Anderson; of this I am sure. Amid the bewildering array of no-good Dundee Freemasons, murderers, nightclub owners, property developers and generally shifty conspirators inhabiting last night's first episode of *Jute City* (BBC1), Bill Anderson (Clive Russell) was rather a blessing, because his identity was clearly marked out from the start.

All around him, it seemed, were indistinguishable raffish Scottish teenagers with cropped orange hair, chalk-white complexions, and noses as sharp as a pen. But you could not mistake Anderson. With his hair combed back in a 1950s pompadour, his threatening manner, his senile Filipino wife, and his habit of wearing leather gloves indoors, he had "tall dangerous Scottish gangster person" written all over him.

Yet he was not without surprises. For example, the telltale bulge in his coat pocket gave notice not of a revolver or a blackjack but of a pepper pot. Anderson wielded this weapon-cum-cruet with a sadistic killer-flick, spraying a ribbon of pepper into his victim's eyes with the speed of a darting cobra. Just think, this could be the start of a whole new genre of martial art movie: the man with the golden pepperpot; have cruet set, will travel.

Director Stuart Orme contrived some pacy action scenes in this episode. The shocking murder sequence, for example — in which an MP and a woman Friends of the Earth activist were dragged from their car by men in Laurel and Hardy masks, and shot in broad daylight on a lonely coastal road. Yet plot-wise, *Jute City*

is somehow unpromising. Since most of its characters are as hard, scratchy and anonymous as jute itself, it is difficult to care about who is killing whom. Only John Sessions as a shambling private detective is pleasantly interesting; his client, the grim-faced Duncan Kerr (David O'Hara) is a sullen enigma in a London suit. Kerr wants to investigate his dead brother's business dealings, but his motive is obscure. Does he want justice? Or just a share of the loot?

This is a classy production, with a perfectly judged soundtrack from David A. Stewart (Dave Stewart of *The Eurythmics*), and lots of doomy lowering exterior shots of a cold, colourless city. Visually it is rather fine (aerial views of a train on the Tay Bridge winding across the choppy grey water), but on the other hand it is exceptionally stingy

with its narrative clues. How are we supposed to keep up? Were we expected to recognise Ullapool just from seeing its shops? Evidence is imparted subtly: we see snatches of television news, catch a millisecond's glimpse of some incriminating paying-in slips. An Eastern bloc sailor declares to a shopkeeper that he is not Russian, and it is left to us to work out that he is Romanian.

Jute City is doubtless best suited to phlegmatic personalities, people who can sit back and think, "Oh well, it will all become clear in the passage of time." Anyone saying, "Who was that? Where the hell is this supposed to be? Why have they all got red hair, I can't tell them apart," is best advised to record *Jute City* and watch it slowly, afterwards, frame by frame.

LYNNE TRUSS

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The Prudential Award for Dance 1991 goes to DVB Physical Theatre for its uncompromising vision and innovative performance.



THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 28 1991



WOMEN IN HIGH PLACES

After saving the world in *Terminator 2*, Arnold Schwarzenegger is ready for his greatest challenge: directing a film. *Christmas In Connecticut*, however, should give him little opportunity for fist-cuffs: the film is a remake of a fluffy 1945 comedy, which featured Barbara Stanwyck as a spinster magazine columnist forced to give a national hero a rousing family Christmas. Dyan Cannon will take on the Stanwyck role.

WITH little in the way of looks or image to help them, Level 42 have depended on the old-fashioned virtues of musicianship and hard work to guide their technopop-funk fusion to the top. Although *Guaranteed*, their latest album, was a disappointment and "Overtime", the new single, has flopped, the live show remains a polished, upbeat affair that draws freely on the group's distinguished back catalogue. Their British tour ends with dates at Guildhall, Portsmouth (0705 824355) tomorrow; Brighton Centre (0273 202881) on Wednesday.

CAPITAL HOT
THE LARK OF THE D



What women want: a new manifesto

WOMEN IN HIGH PLACES

ACCOUNTANCY

Ann Baldwin, chartered accountant, executive partner of Grant Thornton, tax specialist. Investigated County NatWest and Blue Arrow for the DTL. Age 45, married, two children.

ADVERTISING

M. T. Rainey, chief executive officer and managing director, Chiat/Day advertising. University of Glasgow degree in psychology. Worked at IPC Magazines, Gold Greenless. Age 36, single, no children.

ARCHITECTURE

Eva Jiricka has her own company and employs 14 architects. Known for her work on the Joseph fashion shops. Qualified in Czechoslovakia in 1968. Age 52, divorced, no children.

ARTS ADMINISTRATION

Baroness Datta O'Carroll, managing director, Barbican Centre, London. Graduate of University College, Dublin. Worked at Milk Marketing Board, Aer Lingus and Leyland. Age 53, married, no children.

BANKING

Jane Bradford, head of small business at National Westminster Bank since May. Joined bank in 1964 from school. Age 45, married, no children.

CIVIL SERVICE

Ana Bowtell, deputy permanent secretary, Department of Health. Graduate of Girton College, Cambridge. Worked at National Assistance Board, social security department. Age 54, married, four children.

Rosemary Spencer, assistant under-secretary of state, Foreign Office. Joined FO in 1962. Postings in Nairobi, Lagos and Paris. Age 50, single, no children.

Rachel Lomax, deputy chief economic adviser to the Treasury since October last year. Cheltenham Ladies' College, Girton, Cambridge, and London School of Economics. From 1970-78, while her children were small, worked part-time. Age 45, divorced, two children.

EDUCATION

Baroness Blackstone, master of Birkbeck College, at the University of London, since 1987. Head of opposition in the Lords. BSc Soc, PhD from London School of Economics.

Today a campaign is launched to enable more women to get top jobs: here we show 30 women already in high places and give their suggestions, together with those of women's organisations nationwide, for a women's charter

WORKED AT LSE, CABINET OFFICE AND ILEA. Age 49, divorced, two children.

Margaret Maden, chief education officer, Warwickshire county council, since 1989. Leeds University, University of London. Former teacher and lecturer. Age 52, single.

ENTREPRENEUR

Anita Roddick, founder and managing director of The Body Shop. Teacher training college, Bath College of Education. Founded Body Shop 1976. Age 49, married, two children.

FASHION

Jean Muir, designer, director and owner of Jean Muir Ltd since 1967. Sells in Britain, Germany, Australia, Hong Kong and America. Age 57, married, no children.

INDUSTRY

Kathleen O'Donovan, finance director of BTR plc, a British industrial conglomerate. First woman finance director in The Times top 200 companies. University College, London, economics degree.

Joined Ernst & Young as a trainee. Age 35, single, no children.

LAW

Justice Butler-Sloss, Lord Justice of Appeal since 1988. Called to bar 1955. Tory candidate, Lambeth, Vauxhall 1959. Former judge in High Court Family Division. Chaired Cleveland child abuse enquiry. Age 59, married three children.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Councillor Lady Anson, chairman of the Association of District Councils. Qualified as

a barrister in 1974. Married, four children.

LORDS

Baroness Ewart-Biggs, worked at the Savoy, advising on decor and upkeep. Widow, three children.

Baroness Seear, deputy leader, Social and Liberal Democrats, House of Lords, since 1988; formerly Liberal leader. Age 78, single.

Baroness Trumpington, minister of state, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, since 1989; formerly parliamentary under-secretary

of state at MAFF. Widow, one child.

MEDIA

Patsy Chapman, editor *News of the World*. Former tea girl on *Health and Efficiency* magazine. Became a feature writer and sub-editor. In her "early forties", married, one child.

Liz Forgan, director of programmes at Channel 4 since 1988. Responsible for scheduling and editorial strategy. St Hugh's College, Oxford. Worked on *Tehran Journal*, *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, *The Guardian*. Age 48, single, no children.

MEDICINE

Professor Dame Margaret Turner-Warwick, president of the Royal College of Physicians since 1989. Graduate of St Hugh's College, Oxford. Consultant physician, Brompton hospital, since 1965. Age 66, two children.

PARLIAMENT

Margaret Beckett, shadow chief secretary to the Treas-

ury. Student apprentice in metallurgy at AEI Manchester, then Manchester College of Science and Technology. MP for Derby South since 1983. Age 48, married, no children.

Gillian Shephard, minister of state at the Treasury. Former secretary to backbench committee on health and social services. Scholarship to St Hilda's College, Oxford. Teacher, then in education administration. Age 51, married with two stepsons.

POLICE

Elizabeth Neville, assistant chief constable, Sussex Police, since last month. Graduate, St Hilda's College, Oxford. Joined Metropolitan Police 1973. Age 38, divorced, two children.

POLITICS (POLICY)

Patricia Hewitt, deputy director of Institute for Public Policy Research since 1989. Adviser to Neil Kinnock's office on policy development. Graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge. Worked for Age Concern, National Council for Civil Liberties. Age 42, married, two children.

Sarah Hogg, head of Policy Unit at 10 Downing Street since 1990, advising the prime minister. Worked at *The Economist*, *The Times*, *The*

Independent, *The Daily Telegraph*. Age 45, married, two children.

PUBLISHING

Gail Rebeck, chairman of Random House. Educated at the Lycee Francaise and Sussex University. Founding partner of Century books in 1981. Age 39, married, two children.

RELIGION

Sheila Cameron, vicar-general of the province of Canterbury since 1985. Presides at ancient ceremony confirming the election of bishops. Graduate of St Hugh's College, Oxford. Called to bar 1957, QC 1983. Age 57, married, two children.

SCIENCE

Dr Anne McLaren, a director of the Medical Research Council and soon to become foreign secretary of the Royal Society. Trained as zoologist. Age 64, divorced, three children.

STOCKBROKING

Danielle Kadeyan, French director of European equity sale and research at Credit Lyonnais. Law degree in Paris then MBA Aston, Birmingham. Was with Salomon, investment bankers, and Phillips and Drew, stockbrokers. Age 29, single, no children.

Research by Alice Thomson and Heather Kirby

Do British women want a women's charter? Does the government think they need one?

Yesterday a Downing Street spokesman said that the prime minister will not be announcing a women's charter today, during his speech to launch Opportunity 2000, an industry-led initiative to encourage more job opportunities for women. But, the spokesman added, if Angela Rumbold, the home office minister with special responsibility for women, felt that a charter was necessary, the prime minister would listen.

Perhaps Downing Street should have listened in at the meeting of the Academic Women's Achievement Group last week at which Mrs Rumbold said: "I'm inclined to think that a woman's charter would be helpful to

quite a large part of the population."

But not all women agree with Mrs Rumbold. Ann Baldwin, an executive partner of the accountants Grant Thornton and one of 30 women already at the top of their professions (shown above), says: "I don't want to see anything in a charter for women because I don't want to see discrimination."

But while one third of the 30 women listed here said that they were against positive discrimination for women, most were for positive action on behalf of women. And like the representatives of women's organisations nationwide, they put childcare at the top of their list of priorities. The views of both groups of women are reflected in the "women's charter" shown.

Rosalind Preston, the president of the National Council

of Women of Great Britain, says: "Women's issues are related to their families, their health, their work, the transport they use — so to isolate them is a cop-out."

"Top of the list without question would be childcare facilities. What women need is some sort of tax benefit or vouchers to allow them to make their own necessary and flexible arrangements."

The women of the Academic Women's Achievement Group also put childcare top of their list. Their second priority was for flexible working patterns and pro-rated rights, benefits and promotion prospects for part-timers.

"We have to develop in the employer's consciousness that there are going to be times in women's lives when they want flexibility, want to job share, or work part time," Mrs Rumbold agreed. "Career break" years, she suggested, could be combined with training courses, which employers could subsidise.

Joanna Foster, chair of the Equal Opportunities Commission, sent an open letter to Mr Major last week in which she outlined what the EOC would like to see. Top of her list is more women at the top — and in order to achieve that she suggests "consider advertising appointments to public bodies. After all, a public appointment is only a high level part time job."

Second on her "equality agenda" is maternity benefits and childcare provision "paid for in a three-way split between government — central and local — employers and parents."

"A fair deal for part-timers" — 83 per cent of whom are women — is next on the list. The EOC is disappointed that only this month they lost a judicial review of the statutory rights of part-time workers.

Finally, she calls for more effective, and more easily enforceable, equality legislation, noting that, "in our view equality of opportunity is not just a matter for women: it means a fair deal for women and men."

Flexible and affordable childcare

- ☐ Tax benefits on childcare and childcare vouchers
- ☐ A three-way split on funding between government — central and local — employers and parents
- ☐ A nationally-funded system of childcare
- ☐ Incentives for employers to provide childcare — not necessarily on the premises
- ☐ More government funding of nursery schools
- ☐ Good out-of-school childcare provision, a safe local play centre in every neighbourhood, with a special fund so that schools can apply to enable them to open up

Flexible working

- ☐ Higher employer consciousness of the need for job sharing, working part time or "part year" and career break
- ☐ Pro-rated rights, benefits and promotion prospects, and job protection, for part-time workers
- ☐ More security for women returning to work after a career break

Training

- ☐ Decent vocational training for women
- ☐ Continuation of inexpensive adult education classes
- ☐ Training courses during career breaks, subsidised by employers

More women at the top

- ☐ Advertise for appointments to public bodies
- ☐ Ensure equal representation of women in public life
- ☐ More women in parliament and the media, the two areas in which the female voice must be heard

Equality

- ☐ In jobs, pay, pensions and benefits
- ☐ Effective and enforceable equal opportunities legislation: in particular to protect jobs while on maternity leave

Better healthcare

- ☐ A bigger say in the health service
- ☐ A greater choice in childbirth
- ☐ More money for research into breast cancer and other areas of women's health

Recognition for women who work at home

- ☐ Tax allowances for women looking after children or elderly relatives at home

Tax relief for low income families

- ☐ To enable them to get off income support and go back to work with benefits to cover childcare, and more adequate support systems for homeless women

network... offer women proper access to education and training" and comes down in favour of "dependants, leave, flexible working arrangements and full-time rights for part-timers and job sharers."

Rosemary Spencer, assistant under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office says the reason there are not more women at her level is because "until 1972 any woman who got married automatically had to resign which was pretty Draconian."

A spokesman for John Major says that the prime minister has said he will take the opportunity at Opportunity 2000 to set out an initiative dealing with the Civil Service, aimed at improving the proportion.

Sue Slipman, the director of the National Council of One

severely curtailed. We hope that the government will consider adult education as a separate issue from education and training for 16-19 year olds because almost eight in 10 participants are women."

The National Union of Townswomen's Guilds, representing 100,000 members around the country, puts "affordable pre-school childcare facilities" at the top of its list according to its national secretary Rosie Styles.

Homeworkers get a raw deal and 99 per cent are women," says Miss Styles. "And women's health is vital, because I think we have a put ration that if men suffered from breast cancer there would be more money for research."

Jane Grant, the director of the National Alliance of Women's Organisations, which represents over 206 bodies from the 300 Group to the YWCA, has produced NAWO's "agenda for women" which she hopes the Prime Minister might follow.

It is a ten point plan proposing financial equality in jobs, pay, pensions and benefits and a nationally-funded system of childcare and improved access to training and education, among others.

She feels strongly that "women should be given a greater voice in the health service — and a greater choice in childbirth. Just look at the closure of small maternity units."

Tess Woodcraft, the director of the Kids Clubs Network — which provides out of school care for between 1,200 and 1,300 school-aged children through a network of 400 clubs in community centres and church halls — says, "We would like to see a Kids Club in every neighbourhood, as a safe local play centre for children. In a women's charter there should be provision for that, and a special fund set up so that schools can apply to get the money to enable them to open up."

Evelyn Knowles, the chair of the national executive of the 300 Group, whose aims are to get more women into Parliament, says, "Good childcare is essential. The Government should put more resources into funding nursery schools and offering incentives for employers to provide childcare — not

necessarily on the premises, but a subsidy."

"I'd also like to see more security for women returning to work after a career break."

Lady Latham, patron of the National Council of Women of Great Britain and founder of the Women of the Year lunch which takes place today, calls for "a total reform and review of social benefits for

women who work at home — in recognition of the way they relieve the taxpayer of expensive supportive measures". And Mrs Preston of the National Council of Women of Great Britain, which has 100 affiliates, draws attention to homeless women, "Homeless women need more safe places. There are totally inadequate support systems for them."

Kenneth Clarke takes on Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools



In this Friday's TES, the Education Secretary hits back at critics who claim he is destroying the work and independence of Matthew Arnold's successors.

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The red box delusion

Peter Riddell argues that years of power have made Tory ministers too confident

Ministerialitis — an illness of ministers in office for many years. Its symptoms are an exaggerated liking for red boxes, government cars and other trappings of office, and, in its extreme form, a belief that you can never lose your job. It is more traditionally known as *hubris*, which can lead to nemesis.

Several ministers are showing severe symptoms at present. They have held office for a very long time. Life outside Whitehall is as strange to them as it is to any permanent secretary. Nine members of the cabinet have been in the government in some capacity without a break since 1979, and a further six have since 1981. John Major is a comparative newcomer in having become a junior whip in January 1993.

Such continuous service by so many senior ministers is virtually unprecedented. When the coalition government finally collapsed in October 1922, Lloyd George was the sole senior survivor, with an unbroken period in office since December 1905. Attlee and Morrison were the only two Labour politicians to serve from the start of the wartime coalition in May 1940 until defeat of Labour in October 1951, with only the two-month gap of the 1945 caretaker government (Bevin having already died and Cripps having stepped down because of ill health). And both Attlee and Morrison were exhausted by the end.

The closest parallel is the Home administration in 1963-64 at the end of 13 Tory years; the prime minister was among six survivors in the cabinet, also including Edward Heath and R.A. Butler, of those who had followed Winston Churchill into office in 1951. But that is hardly a happy example, since the Tories then showed a loss of political touch and lost the election.

It is hardly surprising that many members of the present government are prone to *ministerialitis*. In conversations over the past few weeks I have been struck by how many ministers do not, even in private, contemplate the possibility of defeat. To them, another Tory victory is inevitable. This is not just self-confidence: it reflects a powerful belief.

The argument commonly runs along these lines: "I know we are on the defensive on health and unemployment, and the polls are not looking too good now. But economic confidence should have picked up by the spring and, faced with a choice of John or Neil as prime minister, the electorate is bound to back us. So we should get back with a majority of 25 to 30."

That may be how events turn out. But it is far from certain, and is made less certain by the behaviour of ministers. There is a tendency to confuse what should happen with what might, or will, happen.

This is not just because many ministers have been in office for a long time: many have also never

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

experienced opposition. Mr Major and Chris Patten, the party chairman, are among seven cabinet members who were not even in the Commons when Labour was last in office. Quite a few ministers and Tory MPs who first entered Parliament in 1979 or later behave as if Britain has a one-party government, as Japan effectively has, forgetting that they themselves may one day be in opposition.

Some ministers have stopped thinking as politicians. They dismiss criticism as uninformed or biased; the government has already examined all possible options. Labour policies are brushed aside because they involve vague promises without a precise estimate of spending involved. That is a reasonable objection to say, Labour's health proposals, whose cost is left dangling in the air. But, unfair though it appears to ministers, voters may and overwhelmingly do — prefer Robin Cook's approach to William Waldegrave's.

'I have been struck by how many ministers do not, even in private, contemplate the possibility of defeat'

lead, though its gains have mainly been at the expense of the Liberal Democrats. Mr Major may be liked by voters, but that has not been enough to overcome their worries about the future of the health service.

Business confidence may be improving, suggesting a turning point in Britain, but there are growing worries over the absence of a sustained recovery in America and a slowdown in Germany. Sterling is already the second weakest currency in the European monetary system, so it is far from certain that the next move in interest rates will be downwards. The increases in public spending to be announced next month are unlikely to reassure the markets. The approach to the Maastricht European summit will also be sticky, while the Tories face the probable loss of two seats in by-elections on November 7.

The Tories may face another round of jitteriness in the parliamentary party such as occurred last spring. That, at least, might jolt some members of the government out of their certainty that, whatever their present difficulties, they will win next year. *Ministerialitis* is curable, if caught in time. But the government has to show it is ready to take voters for granted. The alternative is the shock treatment of a spell in opposition.



...and moreover MATTHEW PARRIS

Purgatory, I think will be a BBC green room, with warm orange juice. I was waiting in one such on Friday. I had some small contribution to make to a newsy/newsy/half-past-eleven morning magazine programme.

Into the green room walked a couple, 30-something, with their little boy. They looked nice, ordinary people, but rather tense. The woman asked for herbal tea and, there being none, took orange juice. The man had mineral water. He was well turned out. He had intelligent eyes, was prematurely balding, and wore a decent, worried expression. Like him his wife was looking her best. Homely in the best sense, she let her husband take the lead, and watched lovingly over their little boy, who played with a bubble-blowing kit and a bowl of sugar sachets.

"What are you here for?" I asked.

The man looked at his wife and she looked back. "We've been invited to talk about our belief," he said. He stopped. She said nothing. I looked at them, my question unspoken.

"We are not going to die," he said. His wife smiled nervously in support. The little boy started to make a pile of sugar sachets. "You can arrest the ageing process?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"How have you found this out?"

"It's not a matter of finding out. It's a matter of becoming

sure. There's a group of us, growing all the time."

"Are you a religious sect?"

"Not really. Religions frighten people, pen them in. It's this world we're talking about, not another. We believe that men and women, and animals too, are oppressed by an unconscious collective decision to embrace death. We have decided that if enough of us reject death then it will not happen."

He caught sight of the infant sugar piler. "There'll be sugar everywhere in a moment, if he doesn't stop that."

A programme assistant looked round the door. "Would you like to come in for make-up?" Mother and child followed her out.

"People always ask the technical questions, like 'What age will you stop at?' and that sort of thing," the man continued. "But we should be thinking about bigger truths, the liberating knowledge..." he fiddled with the knot of his tie. "...that we can say."

"He did not look liberated, but he looked sincere. On the TV set mounted on the wall a young man on a children's programme was waving a plastic toy telephone and singing a song."

"...Jabber, jabber, jabber/On the portable phone", while some other men in clown suits, riding cardboard dogs and horses, bobbed around in a mock carousel.

"It could all be different," said my companion. His wife returned, made up. Another of the programme team came in, and smiled brightly to the couple,

The Democrat who scares the White House is poised to run for president, says Peter Stothard

Bush's bogeyman

In a museum opposite the New York State House a flamboyant oil portrait shows a politician of ancient Rome in the wreckage of a once great city. *Marius in the Ruins of Carthage* is a renowned work by the 19th-century American master, John Vanderlyn. But it is not a popular picture in the urban ruins where the modern Marius, Mario Cuomo, rules.

"We don't keep it on permanent display," said a nervous official who wanted to remain anonymous. "We would be too tempted to paste Cuomo's head on top of that toga and send it to him in a black box." A colleague laughed. "The governor for president? He's a high taxer, a high spender, and a disaster for us. The rest of America is welcome to him."

This week, however, the rest of America may well welcome him. As the nation's economic gloom deepens, the Cuomo paradox looms daily larger. Although many people who have experienced his state government for eight years would happily exile him to Carthage (or anywhere

else), for Democrats elsewhere he is a potential saviour, the one man who might drive George Bush from the White House.

Debate about money and jobs is common to all election campaigns. But in Washington earlier this year it was edged out by Middle East war and peace, Soviet coups, and sexual harassment. Last week, as though breaking out from behind a dam, the "pocket-book issues" surged back into the mainstream, leaving politicians of both parties struggling to keep their balance.

All except Mario Cuomo. As governor of recession-ridden New York state, he was already famous for travelling nowhere and for calling foreign policy the "easy bit" of government. While Mr Bush was hobnobbing with Boris Yeltsin, Mr Cuomo was planning programmes of welfare cuts and public works.

He has not put his state on the path to prosperity. Far from it. Mr Cuomo's supporters are not even necessarily backers of any specific Cuomo plan. His support is growing not because of what he has done but because he looks like a victor. He is seen as having the necessary qualities for next year's presidential election: domestic stature, aggressive instincts and the ability to articulate a dream of the future.

He has not committed himself to running. He is worried about the appearance that will create of leaving unfinished business at home. He has made a reputation of teasing his admirers. But big financial backers have decided to withhold support from the seven lesser-known Democrat candidates until his answer is known, perhaps within the next few days.

The New York governor

frightens the White House because he would give Mr Bush an unpredictable fight. An intellectual lawyer with wide interests in philosophy and history, his administrative experience and knowledge of the world are narrower than those of the president. But his emotional and imaginative range is much the greater. His 1984 Convention speech for Walter Mondale is still talked about in terms normally reserved for John F. Kennedy or Martin Luther King.

He is the one Democrat who fights tougher than the president. When he recently described an opponent as a "dead man", he drew a columnist's retort that no Democrat had talked that way since Frank Sinatra left the party. In recent weeks the Clarence Thomas affair has brought out this instinct on behalf of Anita Hill, whom he felt had been let down by

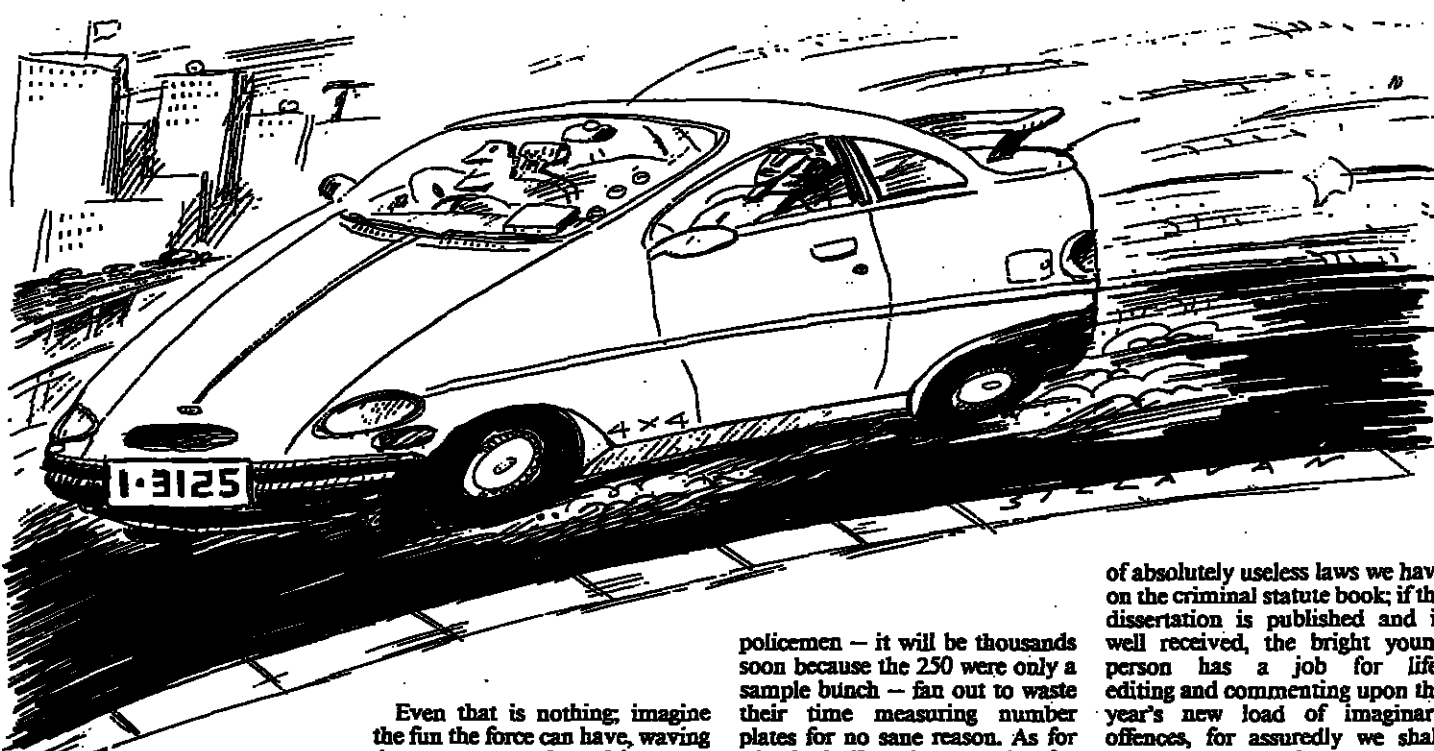
Senate Democrats. The success in the Louisiana governor's race of David Duke, the former Ku Klux Klan leader, has aroused in him passionate outrage at what he sees as Republican racism.

Earlier this year, Mr Cuomo could see little attraction in coming out against a president who was a victorious war leader. Now, he sees a rival who, while still popular, is presiding over domestic economic decline, frustration at the failure to dislodge Saddam Hussein, and whose party is claimed by a southern white supremacist.

The president was in rapid motion last week, promoting possible tax cuts for the middle class, claiming the Middle East peace conference as a gain from the Gulf war, agreeing to civil rights extensions he had once wanted to veto, and disassociating himself utterly from Mr Duke. But the Democrats feel their blood running fast. They see *Marius in the Ruins of Carthage* in pride of place on the White House walls next year — and among the symbolic columns George Bush's fallen head.

LIBERTY went that way

Bernard Levin on the officials who were given an inch and demanded a harsh sentence



Now then, imagine you are a young bride on your wedding day (perhaps you are), and a beautifully maintained white Rolls-Royce pulls up outside your parental home to take you to the church. (Your father has paid for the hire of the Rolls, but that is not relevant to the tale I am to unfold.) Admiring the shining car, you go round to the front, and see the number plate CUPID. You smile at the charming thoughtfulness of the car hire company, and your happiness grows even greater.

And then a policeman comes round the corner, and arrests the driver of the Rolls — not for being drunk, not for driving when uninsured, not for causing an obstruction, not, indeed, for any offence intelligible to God or man, but because the P in the number plate is less than 1.3125 inches from the L.

I am not making this up. It is a criminal offence under the Vehicles (Excise) Act of 1971 to have a number plate with the letters separated from the numbers by less than that gap. It is also criminal to have a 5 in your number plate if the numeral has been painted with the angles softened, enabling the owner to pretend it is an S. There is a Rolls I occasionally see in London with the number plate PEN 15; the gap is very small, the 5 very sinuous, so the plate spells — well, work it out for yourselves, you smutty lot. A less improper use of a number plate is the one sported on the car of Jimmy Tarbuck; it reads COM IC, and long may it stay there, not necessarily because he is funny, but because it is a pleasant and rather amusing idea, which adds, by however little, to the gaiety of the nation.

A harmless absurdity, but since

harmless absurdities cannot be tolerated by the authorities, legislation had to follow.

Yes, but no one ever thought that such legislation would actually be enforced. Now, however, that is happening — presumably because the police find that the capture of burglars is a difficult, time-consuming and rarely successful enterprise, and know that any arrest, be it for the most absurd and trivial offence, registers just as high on the scoreboard as arson, robbery with violence, or embezzlement. Measuring number plates and finding that they include gaps between letters which are "who hath measured the ground?" 1.3124 inches wide instead of 1.3125, is much more of a cashy — well, number than staking out a warehouse in sub-zero temperatures or apprehending a gentleman who insists that he is the reincarnation of Hitler, and has chained himself to a sewer outlet by way of defying the police to disprove it.

But that is only the beginning; our contemporary, *The Independent*, claims that a mere pilot sweep in one corner of London has clocked up no fewer than 250 real charges in no more than 12 weeks.

Even that is nothing; imagine the fun the force can have, waving down unsuspecting drivers to measure the space between the characters on their number plates, and making anything up to half a dozen people at a time hate policemen permanently. Imagine the fun, did I say? But the fun has only just started; it is now known that the Department of Transport actively and for money encourages and takes a colossal slice from the sale and purchase of what are called in the trade "cherished numbers".

Not content with pushing this trade and cutting itself in, the DoT actually sorts out the most fiercely cherished numbers and makes sure that these will be snapped up by those who have a reason to display them. So help me, the DoT auctions these figures, offering to the highest bidder such prizes as ELV 18, which was sold for \$66,000 to a passionate Freeway follower. Of course, the DoT has to pretend (and does) that its sales of cherished numbers are not immediately attached to the buyer's car with the letters and numbers suitably doctored, but nobody believes that, or is expected to.

Meanwhile, the DoT mutters into its porridge that the law must be obeyed, and hundreds of

policemen — it will be thousands soon because the 250 were only a sample bunch — fan out to waste their time measuring number plates for no sane reason. As for who, in the DoT, is responsible for this rattle-pated pogrom, my money is on Chope, he of the back seat compulsory belts.

But if you think that that is enough for one day from the DoT (no doubt Chope is lurking in the undergrowth of this story as well), here comes the High Court to push the arrow right round to the bit reading "Totally Daft". The judges have now ruled that it is a criminal offence to put advertising leaflets under the windscreen wipers of a car.

It seems that the owner of a wine bar in Chichester had been thus advertising his hostility, and was prosecuted for doing so, and the case went all the way to the Bloody Assize, where the Chichester conviction was upheld on the bizarre ground that the poor devil had been "using a vehicle for a purpose in connection with trade or business, contrary to the Road Traffic Regulations".

If there is a young man or woman who has just graduated *summa cum laude* and is looking for a subject to take up for a higher degree, I suggest a comparative study (matched against, say, the countries of the EC) of the number

of absolutely useless laws we have on the criminal statute book; if the dissertation is published and is well received, the bright young person has a job for life, editing and commenting upon the year's new load of imaginary offences, for assuredly we shall come out the winners by an enormous margin.

People involved with the law, from the most eminent law lord to the clerk of the court, can always be heard complaining of the burden of work they carry, a burden which inevitably ensures that litigation and trials are always far behind, and always getting more so. This is a real and painful problem, but I have discovered the solution.

When the first prosecution for having a car number plate with a gap between letters and numbers less than 1.325 inches wide is heard, let the judge say very loudly, "Take this preposterous rubbish out of my court before I throw the lot of you in jail for contempt". And when the next prosecution for abuse of a windscreen wiper comes up, let the judge say, "I don't care what my learned brothers have decided, this is a damned silly law, and from now on anyone may break it with impunity".

You never know, it could catch on. It might put the bright younger set out of business, but surely there is an honest living to be got by repainting number plates and tucking leaflets under windscreen wipers.

United they stand

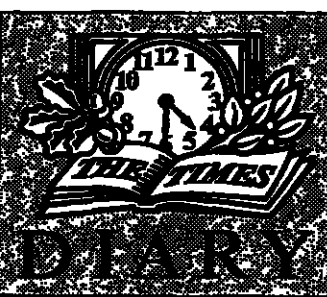
ABSENT friends should be the main toast at tonight's dinner to mark the 20th anniversary of the Commons vote that took Britain into the European Community. Two of the most fervent Europeans, David Owen and Roy Hattersley, who risked their political careers to vote "Yes", have been unable to find time to turn up at St Ermin's Hotel in Westminster.

They will miss speeches by two even more eager Europeans than they: Edward Heath and Lord Jenkins of Hillhead. At least 15 other former cabinet ministers will also be among the cross-party group.

Mrs Thatcher, then education secretary, has less surprisingly also declined to attend. But some of the most prominent wets of her premiership, Lord Prior and Sir Ian Gilmour, will be joined by some of her greatest admirers, including Cecil Parkinson and Jeffrey Archer. Bill Rodgers, the former Gang of Four member who is organising the dinner, says: "We will be burying our political differences and reminiscing on one of the most historic votes in Parliament's history."

A perusal of the 1971 division lists reveals how politicians change their views, if not their colours. Norman Tebbit and Nicholas Ridley, now leading Tory Euro-sceptics, marched through with the Ayes. Neil Kinnock and Gerald Kaufman, who like to tell us how pro-European they are, followed Labour's whip and trooped through the Noes lobby.

Heath's words as prime minister back on October 28, 1971 may jar on Major's ear as he spars with the federalists. "Tonight, when this House endorses this



motion, many millions of people right across the world will rejoice that we have taken our rightful place in a truly united Europe," Heath said.

But Sir Alec Douglas-Home (now Lord Home), then foreign secretary, must have struck a chord with many of today's Tory MPs when he said prophetically: "Great countries cannot be dragged or coerced into a pattern of political association which one or the other of them does not like. The attempt would be folly. It would break up the Community."

Age is no obstacle to love, it seems. The dating agency Together recently sent houses in Chelsea its "personal compatibility questionnaire", including the home of two 75-year-old spinsters. The pair were even more surprised when they mentioned the questionnaire to a 100-year-old neighbour, a widow. She too had been sent one.

Grainger revisited

NINETY years to the day after Percy Grainger made his musical debut in London, an identical concert is being staged tomorrow at the same hall. The pianist Penelope Thwaites will play works by Bach, Liszt, Brahms, Chopin and Grieg as well as Grainger's own version of a Tchaikovsky waltz.

The concert at Steinway Hall will be accompanied by an exhibition of Grainger memorabilia from the Steinway archives in New York. Thwaites, who also lectures about the composer of *Country Gardens*, says: "Grainger's debut at the age of 19 launched him upon a career which soon established him as one of the world's great pianists."

Indeed, it did. "Mr Percy Grainger has the gift of temperament and no little individuality," wrote *The Times*'s perceptive critic at the time.

On their toes

MORE trouble is in the offing at Covent Garden. If and when it resolves the dispute with its orchestra, next in the ring will be the Opera House's corps de ballet.

The Royal Ballet's dancers are waiting in the wings, eyeing the orchestra's negotiations before



deciding on a claim. Those old trade-union war cries, "parity" and "differentials", are likely to rear their ugly heads. Will Travett, Equity's representative among the dancers, says he will be "furious" if the orchestra negotiates more than the 6.5 per cent rise offered by management.

He refuses to be drawn on pre-

cisely what claim the dancers will make. He will also argue for payment for daily classes, needed whether or not the Royal Ballet is performing. A merry dance can be expected by all.

Cartoon character

DID Leonardo da Vinci operate a sophisticated production line? The question could be answered next summer when two versions of the same painting are placed side by side at an exhibition in Edinburgh.

The art world has been mystified as to how twin versions of da Vinci's tiny *Madonna of the Yarnwinder* can be of such high quality. Martin Kemp, professor of art history at St Andrews University, who will examine the two paintings, says: "Some of da Vinci's smaller devotional paintings were produced in his studio, although they were not all by him. It's a bit like a high-class furniture maker: the master can't be expected to cut every joint himself."

If either of the paintings was copied, Kemp will be looking for dots to indicate that it was drawn from a cartoon of the original. "We will be using infra-red reflectography to penetrate the paint layers and pick up under the drawing. This should show us how the painting was done," he says.

The research was made possible after the Duke of Buccleuch and a private collector in New York agreed to exhibit the versions they own.

It could only happen in Florida. The Garlic Grill offers 32 different garlic-flavoured items, including a garlic lime mousse. But what of the pungent effect on the breath? The restaurant recommends drinking beer and provides bowls of parsley on all the tables. The perfect solution, it says.

BARGAIN

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BARGAINING TIME

John Major's strategy of being nice to his partners in the European Community appears to be unravelling. As the Maastricht summit nears and "nonpapers" give way to deadlines for concrete decisions, tempers are shortening, old suspicions emerging and British ministers are publicly criticising other EC governments and especially the European Commission.

Earlier this month, Tom King voiced his dissent from the Franco-German proposals for a European army under EC direction. A letter from the EC environment commissioner seeking a halt to seven British construction projects was greeted with "irritation" and "astonishment" by Malcolm Rifkind and Mr Major. Michael Howard's opposition to EC plans for a common working week continues Britain's campaign to stop the Commission imposing a "social charter" under the guise of health and safety legislation. This weekend Mr Hurd broadened the assault, criticising the Commission's "natural centralising instinct" and setting apparently firm limits to Britain's readiness to compromise at Maastricht.

Mr Hurd's asserted yesterday that Britain is "not being tough, just sensible" in this final stage of pre-Maastricht bargaining. The Commission and some other members will not see it that way. These disagreements — on a common foreign policy, on immigration, on extending majority voting, on the powers of the European Parliament, on the desirability of a common currency and central bank — go to the heart of the Maastricht debate.

On Friday Mr Major sees Helmut Kohl to see what deal can be struck on the revised Dutch proposals for "next steps" towards European union. He will take with him some substantial gains from his diplomacy of the past nine months. Except on the social charter, Britain has allies within the EC on every subject. All 12 governments have reservations about aspects of the various drafts so far prepared for Maastricht, even if Britain has more of them than most.

France and Britain share doubts about increased powers for the European Parliament. Britain and Italy oppose Franco-German views on common defence. Britain, Germany and the Netherlands are united in their determination to deflect the Commission from anything resembling a common "industrial policy". The 12 are split 9-3

on proposals to extend majority voting. Even on monetary union, where agreement is said to be closest, division goes deep. Germany will accept no lesser commitment against inflation than its present monetary institutions provide. Italy, by contrast, is beginning to count the cost in growth and unemployment of adhering to German standards. Whatever statement of general principle is signed at Maastricht — and it is becoming more general each week — the road to Stage 3 of monetary union will be storm-ridden. Even inside the EC Commission, the engine room of federalism, not all commissioners share the centralising ambitions of Jacques Delors and his French bureaucratic elite.

More to the point, argument is shifting Britain's way. With the map of Europe changing faster than was dreamed when the aim of political and economic union was agreed in Madrid in 1985, a two-speed approach to monetary union would not only be no disaster, it would make entry to the club easier for new members. The same is true of foreign and defence policy, where loose structures of co-operation under the Council of Ministers would be more prudent during a period of rapid change. Last week's proposed treaty on visa controls, reached by national ministers outside the Commission context, was a useful template.

The foreign ministers go into conclave in a fortnight for three days, supposedly to emerge with agreed drafts. The odds are now on some vague statements of intent, to which no reasonable government could take exception. The strength of such vagueness would be to postpone conflict within the EC as thinking on a "wider Europe" continues to evolve. The danger is that new vitality might be given to the sort of inanity seen from Brussels this past month, moving the "federalist ratchet" up another click.

There is a mass of business for the EC, under the leadership of the Council of Ministers, to push forward without new treaties and within existing arrangements, business on trade, on agriculture, on protectionism, on relations with the East, on pollution, on crime. The British government under its present and previous leaders has been firm and clear on this. There is no reason at all for any change of direction, and as yet no sign that Mr Major intends one.

RIGHTS AND WRONGS OF DYING

The word "euthanasia" derives from the Greek for "easy death", but the issues it raises are far from easy. Some would deny this. For Roman Catholics, euthanasia is a mortal sin. The gift of life is given by God, obligating man to live it to its natural end. The Catholics buttress this argument by a more pragmatic one: modern medicine and modern care make an agonising end to life unnecessary. But such empirical arguments are secondary to an absolute moral bar.

Others, many but not all of them humanists, take a diametrically opposed view. They believe that human freedom includes the individual right to live or die. If individuals choose to end their own lives, society has no right to stop them. This group, too, has to address empirical matters, such as ways to ensure that the decision to die is truly voluntary and not the result of outside pressure. But these matters again are secondary, compared with the right to choose.

Daniel Johnson argued the absolutist case against euthanasia in *The Times* on October 11. A passionate correspondence has ensued. Similar arguments have surfaced in America as Michigan prosecutors try to bring charges against Dr Kevorkian, a pathologist and inventor of a suicide machine. Voters in the state of Washington will be asked next month whether euthanasia should be legal.

Should the debate be left unresolved? That would be unsatisfactory on two counts. First, medical science advances. Life can be sustained that once would naturally have ebbed away, as in the case of the boxer Michael Watson, alive only thanks to the intensive care he received after his bout with Chris Eubank five weeks ago. With that capacity to extend life goes a capacity to make it more tolerable, physically through improved anaesthetics, and mentally, through

the kind of care provided by the hospice movement. These, who are not absolutists, will want these arguments weighed.

Second, it has to be recognised that euthanasia is an existing, if exceptional, practice. Every so often, a doctor is suspended following a patient's death. In the Netherlands, it is now estimated that 2 per cent of deaths are the result of euthanasia. Such matters should not be left to individual doctors. Their knowledge is relevant, but they are not moral philosophers. Still less can it be fair for their decisions to lead to professional disgrace or even criminal arraignment. These arguments apply with even greater force to relatives of the dead, sometimes still dragged before the courts for performing what they believe to be a last service to their loved ones. Dealt with thus, euthanasia resembles abortion in Britain before the 1967 abortion act: half-regulated, patchily available, peddled by fanatics to the desperate and exploited by sharks.

Britain has a sophisticated mechanism for resolving such issues. The commission of enquiry has been much derided as an instrument of government and, as a way of resolving essentially political debate, rightly so. But it has a good record on questions of morality. In debates often distorted by high emotion, concentrated practical intelligence untangles knots. The Williams committee on obscenity and film censorship of 1977-79 conditioned all subsequent debate on the subject. The Warnock committee on human fertilisation resolved the question of embryo research. The government should take up the proposal made by Lord Alport in his letter to *The Times* of 19 October for a public enquiry into euthanasia; and appoint a moral philosopher of the stature of Dame Mary Warnock to chair it.

PATHS TO GLORY

After ten years' labour, the Peak District National Park Authority has completed its restoration of the seven-mile path through Dove Dale and Wolfscote Dale. This scheme, which exemplifies all that is commendable in public trusteeship, highlights the failure of Whitehall to respond to the recent campaign of the countryside and walking lobbies for a ramblers' charter. Nowhere is the government's response to the changing economics of agriculture and the growth of public interest in the countryside more inadequate than in the matter of footpath rights. Current proposals to reform the law of trespass to reduce squatting should be combined with reform of rights of way.

Britain is now developing an impressive and comprehensive network of long distance footpaths as well as local routes for the less serious weekend walker. Some of these are comparable with the splendid *grandes randonnées* in France. The Pennine Way, the Ridgeway and Offa's Dyke may need protection, not from encroachment but from the damage caused by their popularity. These paths offer scenery, exercise and enjoyment, free of charge. It is hard to conceive of a finer national asset, capable of being enjoyed by so many citizens without intrusion on the enjoyment of others.

Other footpaths are a different matter. Some, such as the Cotswold and South

Downs ways, are well-guarded and maintained. But other paths, such as the Oxfordshire Way and the curiously named Saxon Shore Way, as well as dozens of local footpaths, are disjointed and obstacle-strewn, petering out in fields and farmyards, defeating even the Ordnance Survey's excellent Landranger and Pathfinder maps.

Footpaths are no longer merely village routes to church and shop. They are the new rural resource, bringing increasing numbers to regions which lack obvious tourist attractions. Few are properly signposted, let alone blessed with interpretation or refreshment centres — in contrast, for instance, to land owned by the National Trust or the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds. Many lack the sponsorship of local tourist authorities and the support of landowners.

A nation that has spent millions wrecking the landscape by subsidising farmers to pull out hedges and destroy trees could best make amends by helping those same farmers restore them and make them accessible to the public. Farmers are going to need all the public sympathy, and all the revenue, they can get in coming years. Walking may be free, but the accoutrements of walking are not. It is time for Whitehall to discover that local tourism has an agricultural dimension and a price-tag.

Topping up NHS treatments

From Dr Gerald Bulger

Sir, A patient of mine had been waiting for four years for IVF (in-vitro fertilisation) treatment on the NHS. After starting her treatment she was given a letter asking her to top up the costs of her treatment, should the district health authority not have a contract with St Bartholomew's Hospital. As it happens the DHA had such a contract.

IVF has a failure rate of perhaps 80 per cent. The cost in disruption and humiliation that failure brings outweighs the joy the relatively few lucky women have when they succeed.

IVF, in my view, should not be funded by the NHS. The Department of Health could take the sums used by the regions to fund such programmes and put them, and a little more, into an independent research and infertility counselling charity. Those seeking IVF would apply to the charity.

The City and Hackney Community Health Council, of which I was a member, objected to the provision of an IVF service at St Bartholomew's (report, October 23) when there were so many other basic gynaecological problems that required the health authority's attention in Hackney.

The top-up funding scheme that Bart introduced appears not to have been thought through. Patients who thought themselves NHS patients suddenly found themselves quasi-private.

If NHS patients are expected to top up the costs of their IVF treatment might not top-ups occur in other parts of the service? Treatments should be either NHS or funded as research projects or through charities. Then patients would know where they stood from the outset.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD BULGER,
58 Newick Road,
Lower Clapton, E5.
October 23.

Cancer mouse

From Mr F. Winston Pate

Sir, Mr Terry Robinson (letter, October 22) affirms that only Almighty God holds a patent on life. Would this not mean that God holds patents on the more than three and a half thousand known human inalienable and transmissible diseases, many of them fatal, which are currently the target of genetic researchers around the world?

I would suggest that the creation and marketing of an OncoMouse to develop cancer for research (report, October 17) is a small price to pay for such potentially huge benefits to humanity. Equally, I think it not unreasonable that the company responsible for developing the OncoMouse should want to recover its costs in creating this very valuable research animal.

Yours faithfully,
F. WINSTON PATE,
1a Redcliffe Gardens, SW10.
October 22.

From Mr T. W. Roberts

Sir, Whatever view we take, we should realise that the role of patents is subsidiary. If it is wrong to treat animals in this way, it should be forbidden by law, if not, why forbid patenting? Simply to stop patents on such things will not stop the things themselves; it will only make it less likely that the public will hear about them.

Yours faithfully,
TIM ROBERTS,
13 Spring Meadow,
Bracknell, Berkshire.
October 22.

EC intervention

From Mr Eric R. Bevington

Sir, Before Maastricht and possible moves to European political integration, it would seem necessary to get a close definition of the term "subsidiarity". Unfortunately, this vague concept probably defies adequate definition.

The recent intervention of the European Commission on issues which are at once abstract and subjective, and relevant mainly to small local communities, is a harbinger of almost limitless intervention in future years.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC R. BEVINGTON,
Holman's Cottage,
Bistone Close,
Burley, Ringwood, Hampshire,
October 19.

Indemnity costs

From Mr David Andrews

Sir, The President of the Law Society is absolutely right to draw attention to the serious situation that has arisen for the legal profession, on account of claims and complaints, resulting in the massive increases in the cost of indemnity insurance and contributions to the compensation fund (report, October 18).

It seems unlikely, however, that the solutions he suggests will produce the desired result, which must be to see the number of claims and complaints reduced. There is a solution to these problems that will work and the profession must face reality, hard though that may be.

It is now a well established fact that as high a proportion as 80 per cent of claims and complaints against solicitors stem from dishonesty or lack of knowledge of the law. They arise from poor

Prison officers seen as 'scapegoats'

From the General Secretary of the Prison Officers' Association

Sir, I find your reports and leading article (October 21) on the state of the prison service alarming and your remarks about the Prison Officers' Association prejudiced.

Your central charge is that the POA is a "barrier" to change, and has usurped the function of management in our prisons. In addition, the association, "run by John Bartell", is seeking overmanning. The service, it is alleged, is riddled with disputes, and on the point of facing "breakdown of state control". You also give some account of particular problems in Wakefield and Wandsworth.

The grim conditions in Britain's prisons are a testimony to decades of political neglect. Overcrowding, bad sanitation, and prisoners spending much of their day in debilitating idleness, especially in many local prisons, are features of inadequate resources and long-term structural decay in the system.

In no way do they arise from obstruction by prison officers. Indeed, the improvements advocated in the Woolf report and others have always been part of the association's declared policies. At present the government is using the POA as a scapegoat for its failures in prison policy in particular and law and order in general. It shows a lack of political will that the government has failed to come out with a definite timetable to implement the recommendations of the Woolf report.

You point to nearly 40 current disputes in our prisons. But only two of these disputes have resulted in limited forms of industrial action; the rest fall into the category of registered failures to agree. All registered disputes are a normal part

Strikes and curbs

From the Secretary of State for Employment

Sir, In her article, "Charter for a disaster?" ("Law Times", October 22), Gillian Morris argues that the proposal to give customers of a public service the right to go to court to halt the unlawful organisation of industrial action affecting such service would be "a recipe for chaos". In fact she appears to have misunderstood the nature of the proposal.

For example, Ms Morris seems to believe that the new right to restrain unlawful organisation of industrial action will apply to "essential" services only. It would, in fact, protect all "public services" — that is, those covered by our citizen's charter white paper — whether they are capable of being described as "essential" or not.

She also implies that there is something "novel" about interlocutory proceedings being held to decide whether industrial action may have been organised unlawfully. However, for as long as anyone can remember this has been

accepted and normal practice of the courts. It is similarly misleading to imply that the "good practice" recommendations in the statutory code of practice on industrial action amount to "requirements".

Industrial action which is lawfully organised would not be affected by the new right. Ms Morris appears to ignore the fact that unlawful industrial action can have very real, and very harmful, effects on members of the public. Our proposal would do no more than give customers of public services the same protection against the effects of unlawfully organised industrial action as employers and union members already have.

Far from being a "recipe for chaos", therefore, the proposal would be an important ingredient of the measures which the government proposes, under our citizen's charter, to enhance, and protect, public services.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
Department of Employment,
Caxton House, Tothill Street, SW1.
October 23.

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Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
Department of Employment,
Caxton House, Tothill Street, SW1.
October 23.

Caring for children

From Mr and Mrs M. S. Reynolds

Sir, As the adoptive parents of three children, who came to us at ages 14, 13 and 11 respectively, we cannot agree with Polly Toynbee's assertion (Review, October 19) that care usually does little more than prevent "children being killed or maimed".

The taking of a child into care can be the start of a process which eventually leads to his or her being placed in an adoptive family. Whilst never an entirely satisfactory replacement for the natural family, that does offer perhaps the best chance there is of breaking the vicious circle of abuse and deprivation.

Unfortunately the length of time between the initial involvement of a

social work agency and the placement of a child in a family may be several years (at least five years in the case of all of our children, each of whom was in the care of a different local authority). These are lost years for the children and are often spent unsatisfactorily in children's homes or temporary foster placements.

In our view, a more decisive policy leading to the speedier placement of children in adoptive families would serve the children better and would free some of the hard-pressed resources of the agencies.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL REYNOLDS,
DEBORAH REYNOLDS,
Kylor, Mildenhall,
Marlborough, Wiltshire.

framework within which the existing local authorities would have a clear place, but which would also recognise the national needs and priorities of the area. The recent attempt to establish a conservation board has clearly demonstrated that half-way houses cannot succeed in achieving the goal of positive protection for the South Downs.

Yours faithfully,
FIONA REYNOLDS
(Assistant Director (Policy) CPRE),
AMANDA NOBBS (Director,
Council for National Parks),
ALAN MATTINGLY
(Director, Ramblers' Association),
Council for the Protection of
Rural England,
Warwick House,
25 Buckingham Palace Road, SW1.

management and sloppy office procedures. It is, indeed, "unacceptable" that the profession should permit this run of affairs to continue. I run a specialist management consultancy for the legal profession and see the inside of many firms of solicitors all over the country.

Some years ago I suggested to the Law Society that a firm that has suffered a claim or complaint arising on account of poor management or sloppy office procedures should be compelled to undergo an independent management audit and obtain a certificate of compliance with certain fundamental management procedures before the partner or partners could be reissued with practising certificates. The suggestion was rejected on grounds of the need to protect the privacy and confidentiality of firms which had been the subject of claims or complaints.

Are we really so misguided as to

Segregation in nursery schools

From the Director of the Freedom Association

Sir, The former chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, Sir David Lane, in commenting on the implications of the Cleveland school case (letter, October 24) states that an equal opportunities society will be easier to achieve if "children grow up in regular and easy contact with contemporaries of different racial origins from an early age".

However, activists within the race relations industry are doing their very best to prevent this coming about. Consider this irony of the Carney case (report, October 19). Jenny Carney's daughter is not "white" as the media described her but of "mixed race" and therefore, according to the logic of race relations, "black". The CRE would therefore not have raised the slightest objection had this little girl a year or so earlier been sent to a segregated nursery open only to black children.

Section 35 of the Race Relations Act 1976 sanctions a colour bar and there are plenty of race entrepreneurs ready to pick up local authority grants to provide this apartheid-style environment. To ensure that there is no race mixing some nurseries recruit exclusively black staff to include even the cleaners.

If the CRE opposes colour-bar nurseries, now is the time to make this clear. If it does not, what objection can it raise to colour-bar schools?

Yours faithfully,
GERALD HARTUP, Director,
The Freedom Association,
35 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1.

Cambodian agreement

From the Secretary General of the International Society for Human Rights

Sir, Whilst the Cambodian peace agreement signed in Paris (report, October 25) must be welcomed as a possible step forward, nevertheless the continuing progress of the agreement will only be possible if all parties abide by the principles of the agreement.

The Khmer Rouge has clearly already begun to violate the UN rules on the repatriation of the Khmer refugees in Thailand by its actions against the people of Site Eight, the refugee camp on the Thai/Cambodian border which it occupied earlier this month.

Western powers, especially the UN Security Council, must back firm action to re-establish the security of Thailand's borders with Cambodia and prevent any further incursion.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT CHAMBERS,
Secretary General,
International Society for
Human Rights,
Kaiserstrasse 72,
D-6000 Frankfurt/Main, Germany.

Saint or sinner?

From the Very Reverend Protobishop Alban Barter

Sir, In her article, "Why can't God be a woman?" (Life and Times, October 23), Ruth Gledhill quotes a Roman Catholic theologian, Professor Mary Grey of Nijmegen, as claiming that St Mary Magdalene is remembered in the Church only "as a prostitute and not as a disciple". This is simply not true and cannot go unchallenged.

To begin with, in the tradition of the Orthodox Church, Mary has never been identified with the woman "who was a sinner" mentioned in St Luke's Gospel. Further, and more important, she is regarded by the Church as "equal to the Apostles" and is so described in the Calendar.

This is an honour accorded to very few of the saints. It underlines the Orthodox Church's respect and gratitude for the part played by women in the redemptive work of Christ. Perhaps this is why there is no feminist movement in the Church urging the non-sexist use of language. There is no need for it.

Your obedient servant,
ALBAN BARTER,
Penlan, Llanfawr, Ruthin, Clwyd.

Hidden barb

From Mr B. R. O'Brien

Sir, On my daughter's birthday recently, she received a badge which states on the front "I am 3 today" and on the back "Not suitable for children under 3 years of age — sharp point present".

Whilst I am in favour of child safety, I am left wondering what we were supposed to do with the badge.

Yours faithfully,
RORY O'BRIEN,
Middle Cottage, Bunley Low Corner,
Woodbridge, Suffolk.

Staggering figures

From Mr F. Bernard Meldrum

Sir, Your front page (October 22) conveys the astonishing information that Poland, with a population of 37 million, has one million of them drunk every day. It is not clear to me whether we are to take this to mean that the same million are drunk every day or whether the figures have been staggered.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
F. BERNARD MELDRUM,
99 Watford Road, Croxley Green,
Rickmansworth, Hertfordshire.

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071 782 5046).

Britain gears up for the slow road to recovery

The fluctuating European commercial vehicle market has never been one for the faint-hearted, but its current roller-coaster ride is putting even the strongest stomachs to the test.

As the industry was still digesting the main regroupings of the previous year, 1991 has seen selling conditions ranging from boom in unified Germany to gloom in Britain, while the tide of new European legislation puts fresh demands on stretched investment budgets.

The British domestic market gives most concern. Sales of trucks weighing above 3.5 tons were 30 per cent down in 1990 compared with the rich pickings of 1989, but few expected this level of decline to continue.

In fact, the slump intensified: registrations this year to the end of September dropped by 38 per cent against the corresponding period in 1990, according to the latest figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (SMMT).

Production in Britain is at its lowest level for more than 30 years: one industry figure described conditions as "like trying to climb up an avalanche".

The new Cargo range, just entering production at Iveco Ford's Langley plant, at Slough in Berkshire, itself the recipient of

Despite the slump, EC transport ministers predict a doubling of goods carried by road during the next 20 years. Peter Watt reports

£20 million investment in new equipment, is "the most important moment since Iveco Ford's formation in 1986", says Alan Fox, the managing director. The old 7.5-ton Cargo was Britain's best-selling truck. To ease the newcomer's introduction, Iveco Ford has decided to produce both old and new Cargoes in parallel.

Leyland Daf, whose rival is the recently updated 45 series Roadrunner, will be hoping to benefit from any confusion. But what of the road to recovery? Prevailing financial conditions, the growing age of the vehicle population in service, a firming of prices in the second-hand market, and hints that the

larger fleets are thinking of re-ordering have given hope that the market has bottomed out.

There is even bold talk of recovery during 1992, and the comments of Scania (GB)'s managing director, Dieter Merz, are typical: "In the UK we are looking at the truck market above 16 tons going up by 20 per cent. We have seen positive signs, particularly in the area between north London and the borders."

In the light commercial sector, van sales were down by 19 per cent during 1990, which led the market leader Ford to predict a further 12 per cent drop this year. In reality, however, car-derived vans have fallen by 32 per cent and medium vans by 27 per cent. A slow recovery is in prospect for 1992. A bright note is the export drive from Ford, whose new Fiesta Courier model is expected to lift overseas shipments to 90,000 units next year.

On the Continent, the trading picture for commercial vehicles is not much more encouraging — unless you have a large stake in the German market.

Speculation of further rationalisation grows. Last year saw Volvo align with Renault, and Iveco take control of the Spanish firm Enasa, after a failed MAN/Mercedes joint bid, the latest stages in an evolutionary process that has seen three out of four truck makes disappear



Scania (GB)'s managing director, Dieter Merz, is looking for a 20 per cent increase in British sales

in 25 years. Increased collaboration is inevitable. The involvement of the Japanese could become significant, and Iveco's diesel engine development programme with Nissan is one example.

Looking ahead to 1992, analysts do not expect the sales in Germany to match this year's level, while the conditions in other markets are forecast to stabilise. In the longer term, the sales trend for car-

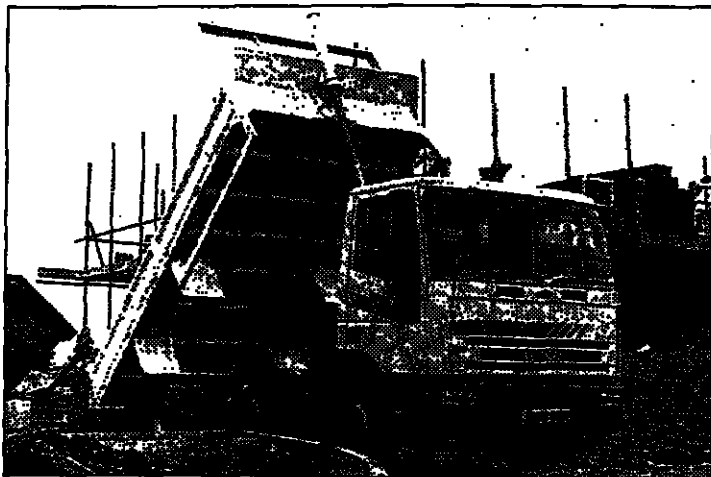
derived vans, light commercials and trucks is upward.

European Community transport ministers have predicted that goods transported by road will double in Europe by 2010, a forecast which Giancarlo Boschetti, Iveco's chief executive, believes "must be taken very seriously". The single European market should also effect a harmonisation of truck pricing, though whether competitive forces

will allow manufacturers to charge extra for the increased level of technology on vehicles remains to be seen.

With the lowest prices in Europe, rises in Britain seem inevitable, something that the large producers believe is long overdue.

Mr Merz at Scania says: "If prices came down to UK levels, there would be no truck makers left at all in five years."



Truck load: the "important" new Iveco Ford Cargo range

The largest truck making nation in the world is not the United States, Japan or any country in Western Europe, but the Soviet Union. In 1988, out of a total of more than 850,000 trucks produced annually in the Soviet Union, KAMAZ, the largest individual manufacturer, made 100,000 vehicles.

Although it boasts the largest truck production facility in the world, KAMAZ has problems afflicting all Eastern European truck makers. Sten Langenius, the president of Volvo Trucks in Sweden, says: "They do not have money, technology, management, or the time to face Western technology." In his view, the survival of these manufacturers depends on co-operation with Western manufacturers.

Eastern Europe tempts the top makers

The Soviet Union is the world's largest truck manufacturer, but has to face the heat of competition in the new capitalist environment

Jelcz, the Polish manufacturer, which produces 5,000 trucks and 2,000 buses annually, signed a letter of intent for co-operation with Volvo in September. Jelcz is no stranger to Western cooperation, having had links with Renault Véhicules Industriels (RVI) in France and Steyr, of Austria, now owned by MAN, of Germany.

Scania, Volvo's Swedish rival, is adopting a similar approach. Joint ventures with companies in the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria have given Scania an embryonic sales and service network in Eastern Europe. Sales began only this year.

So far, 100 trucks have been sold in Poland, 130 in the Soviet Union, six in Hungary and two in Bulgaria. Scania believes that a strong service network is central to its expansion, and has begun with one servicing centre placed in every country.

DAF, the Dutch truck maker, established service operations two years ago in Poland, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. DAF's strategy is also to

build up service operations before sales in these markets. The Dutch company has been involved in Eastern Europe since 1981. Joint ventures were first set up in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Iveco, the European combine dominated by Fiat, also has joint ventures in Yugoslavia. Further expansion is planned, despite the civil war. Iveco has two distinct operations, one with Zastava, to build heavy vans weighing 3.5

tons, and another with TAM, the truck builder, to supply heavy trucks.

The reunification of Germany has ensured that both Mercedes-Benz and MAN are concentrating their efforts in eastern Germany. For Mercedes-Benz, the largest truck producer in the world, this means a joint venture at Ludwigsfelde, in the former East Germany. Mercedes-Benz will invest about one billion marks in a

new plant, due to start production in 1994, making 40,000 vehicles a year and employing 4,000 people.

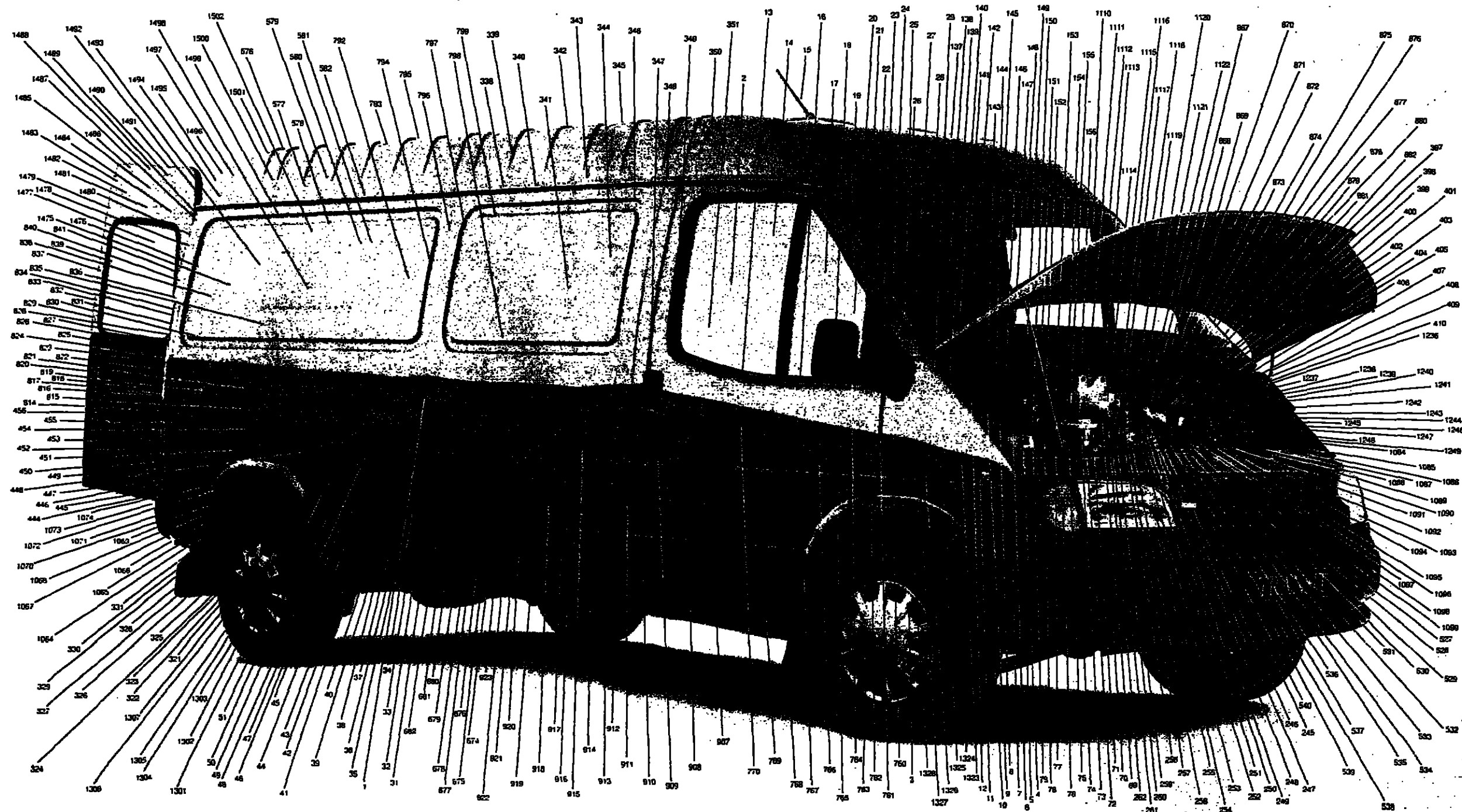
Eastern European manufacturers cannot match this productivity, which is high even by the present Western standards. According to Dr Paul Nieuwenhuis, the DAF Commercial Vehicle research fellow at the Centre for Automotive Industry Research at Cardiff Business School, productivity in Eastern Europe is "one person, one truck per annum". KAMAZ employs about 130,000 people to produce 100,000 trucks every year. However, Dr Nieuwenhuis believes that the

Soviet Union offers the best long-term opportunities for Western manufacturers.

"Development in Siberia will produce a strong demand for trucks to exploit mineral wealth and natural resources. The Finnish truck producer SISU and Hyundai, of Korea, have already negotiated contracts with the government," he says.

Some estimates suggest only 2 per cent of goods are carried by road in the Soviet Union, compared with 90 per cent in the UK. As Dr Nieuwenhuis points out, a small increase in consumer wealth can stimulate the truck industry. "Consumer goods need transport," he says. "People can afford televisions long before a car."

JOHN KENDALL



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Brave-fights

The... during... has... Even if... will find... 200,000... 1989... to be... and... through it... buyers... level... of growth... that these... at the... the leading... in... and... British... during this... On these... range... The... large... the... the... the... drive... new... one...



Transformed vehicle changes

RAISING ENGINEER STANDARDS

... 2.5 tonne... back-up and... been... being... available... economy... New Cargo... technically... in Britain... both the... industry.

Brave-faced Ford fights for sales

The slump in sales during 1990 and 1991 has literally set the van market back by a decade. Even if optimistic predictions come true, significantly fewer than 200,000 light commercial vehicles will find buyers this year, matching the lean times of the early 1980s.

Businesses will continue to be attracted to the flexible and economical transport offered by vans, however, and although it may be a long wait until buyers return in the record numbers of two years ago, the underlying level of growth in the market indicates that those days will return.

For this reason, activity in the market-place has continued unabated. Indeed, Ford, the leading seller of light commercials in Britain, put on a brave face and launched three vital new models during this year.

Of these, the most important is undoubtedly the updated Transit range, which has just reached the Ford dealers.

The Transit still looms large over the medium and heavy van market, taking 40 per cent of sales in its class, and is consistently the biggest selling commercial vehicle of any size in Britain.

The present version was launched in 1986 and has just been given its mid-life update. From the

The market leader sets the pace and plans a new model for next year,
Peter Watt writes

outside, the changes are subtle. Only regular van spotters are likely to notice the re-fashioned nose, for example.

Under the skin and for the driver, however, there are more fundamental alterations. On the engine front, Ford has finally matched the competition by installing a 100hp turbo diesel. This features an electronically controlled diesel injection system — a first for the van market.

Ford has also announced that it will be unveiling an all-weather, four-wheel-drive derivative for next year.

Of the rivals, Volkswagen has the freshest machinery to tackle the Transit, having pensioned off the rear-engined Transporter at the turn of the year in favour of a new, streamlined front-wheel-drive vehicle.

Although the new Transporter can threaten only the lighter

Transits — its range extends to 2,800kg GVW rather than 3,500kg — its excellent handling and the availability for the first time of a chassis-cab version, to allow the fitment of alternative bodywork, make it a serious rival.

Volkswagen believes it now has the chance to become "a second major player", behind Ford, in the light commercial market by the mid 1990s, implying at least a trebling in sales volume, and has set up a network of dedicated van centres offering fixed-price maintenance. Thus far, however, its ambitions have been delayed by slow supplies of the Transporter reaching Britain.

The present runner-up in the Transit sector, Leyland Daf Vans, is doing well to retain the loyalty of the public utilities and local councils with its ageing 200 and 400 Series models.

Detail development continues and there is now a two-year/100,000-mile warranty, but whether this is enough until replacements, jointly developed with Renault, come on-stream in 1993-4 remains to be seen.

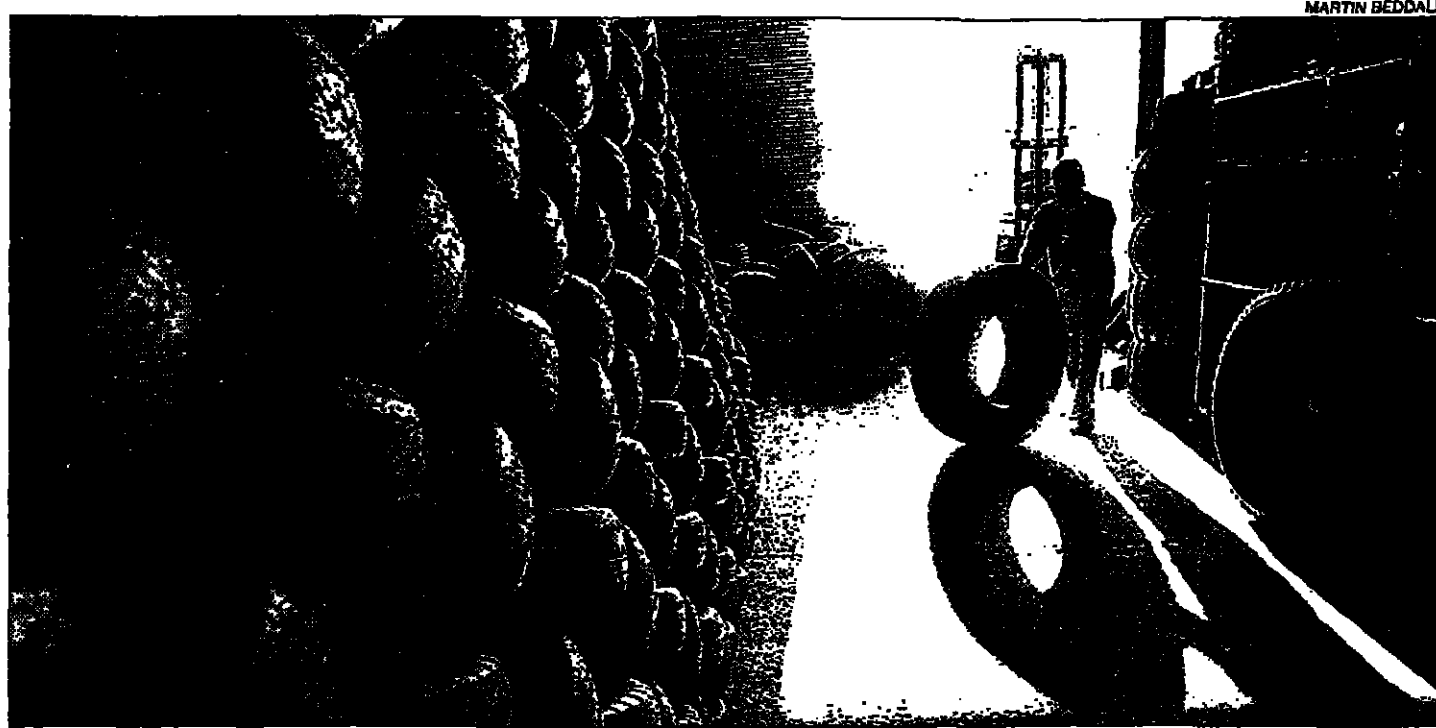
In the lighter car-derived van (CDV) market, Ford thinks the trend is towards large-capacity, dedicated vans, rather than estates or hatchbacks with their windows blanked out. Ford has backed this conviction with its new Escort and Fiesta Courier ranges.

The Escort, which was introduced in January, is a direct replacement for its predecessor, itself Britain's best-selling CDV, and combines an attractive purpose-built van body with the front end of the new Escort saloon. The company has already received substantial fleet orders.

The Escort's success has not led the competition to invest in similar designs, however.

The recently launched Vauxhall Astra, for example, does not get a specialised van body. Instead, the old Astramax model continues in production in Portugal, while the new saloon has spawned the estate-derived Astravan.

Vauxhall has traditionally done well in this niche, though, and as Ford and Peugeot have recently withdrawn their estate-based models, the sleek new Astravan should retain its market position after its launch later this year.



MANUFACTURING and supplying tyres for commercial vehicles is big business, almost £3 billion a year for the UK and Europe, *Colin Sowman writes*. For the European market in replacement tyres for heavy trucks, the various manufacturers' forecasts of sales for 1991, taken collectively, range between 7.8 and 8.5 million tyres. The forecast for the sales of tyres to manufacturers to put on new vehicles was

just over three million tyres. The main tyre maker is Michelin, which had 20 per cent of the world market last year and the largest slice of the European market.

Costing the European commercial vehicle tyre market is complicated by the different ways British and continental makers work. In the UK, most trucks run without a spare wheel, to give an additional 115 kg of payload. To

cater for trucks with no spare, the tyre fitting services have breakdown cover 24 hours a day, but the level of tyre breakdown cover in Britain does not extend across the English Channel. The UK-based National Tyre Distributors' Association, which counts all the large tyre fitting services as members, is negotiating with tyre distributing companies in Europe to set up similar schemes.

Modern trucks may look familiar, but their technology outsmarts the average mechanic

The day of the simple truck, which could be maintained in somebody's yard with spanners and an oily rag, is fading fast. The latest models look the same but their technology is moving beyond the average fitter's grasp. For spanners, now substitute diagnostic packages, and for oily rag, read replacement black-box, *Peter Watt writes*.

It is hardly a surprise that commercial vehicles are becoming more sophisticated, but in recent years the rate of change has picked up significantly. Part of the reason has been the buyer's demand for more efficient trucks, but a more influential factor has been the need to keep up with vehicle legislation. These standards, applied on a pan-European basis, now play a large part in dictating the timetable for change and are adding to our fitter's problems.

The latest truck designs offer more than improved safety and friendliness to the environment. They boast features aimed at increasing productivity and helping the driver. Undoubtedly, the greatest challenge to truck manufacturers is getting their engines to meet the standards for exhaust emissions without compromising

Fitter's farewell to his set of spanners

their vehicles' performances. Virtually all truck diesels now use turbochargers, and Iveco Ford's new Cargo range is a good example. To achieve the required range of outputs, even the less powerful engines use turbochargers, but with a much lower boost pressure than usual. Further up the weight range, the vast majority of recent truck engines have gone beyond basic turbocharging. They use an intercooler, which brings not only higher outputs but also improved fuel consumption.

This efficiency benchmark is being challenged, however, by the world's first automotive turbo-compound engine just launched in its R113 model by Scania. Turbo-compounding uses a second turbine in the exhaust downstream from the normal turbo. This turbine extracts further energy from the exhaust gases, and feeds

this back to the engine's flywheel via a geartrain. Scania says turbo-compounding boosts a diesel engine's overall efficiency to 46 per cent, up from 44 per cent for an intercooled design. That is, 46 per cent of the fuel's energy is converted into motive power. The use of electronics, though, is more likely to be the key to future power-plant development. An early example is Electronic Diesel Control (EDC), initially employed by Scania, and more recently by Volvo. EDC, which uses Bosch's injection technology, takes information from sensors on the vehicle and decides how much fuel is needed. Apart from efficiency and improved emissions, EDC brings benefits to the driver, such as cruise control.

A different vision is given by Volvo's City Filter, which anticipates the day when stricter con-

trols on exhaust particulates, the black smoke seen on poorly maintained vehicles, may be the norm in urban areas. A ceramic filter traps 80 per cent of the particulates, which are burnt off harmlessly using an electric element.

Another growth area is the use of air suspension. The transport department has said any increase in vehicle weights in Britain will be tied into the use of "road-friendly" suspension. Air springs, aside from offering better protection for the load, are also kind to the road.

Drivers tired of fighting against stubborn multi-speed gearboxes will be relieved to know that developments in transmission technology are coming to their rescue. Renault has just introduced an automatic clutch system (ACS) for urban conditions, while Volvo has gone one step further with Geartronic — a fully automatic version of its 12-speed truck transmission with "economy" and "performance" modes.

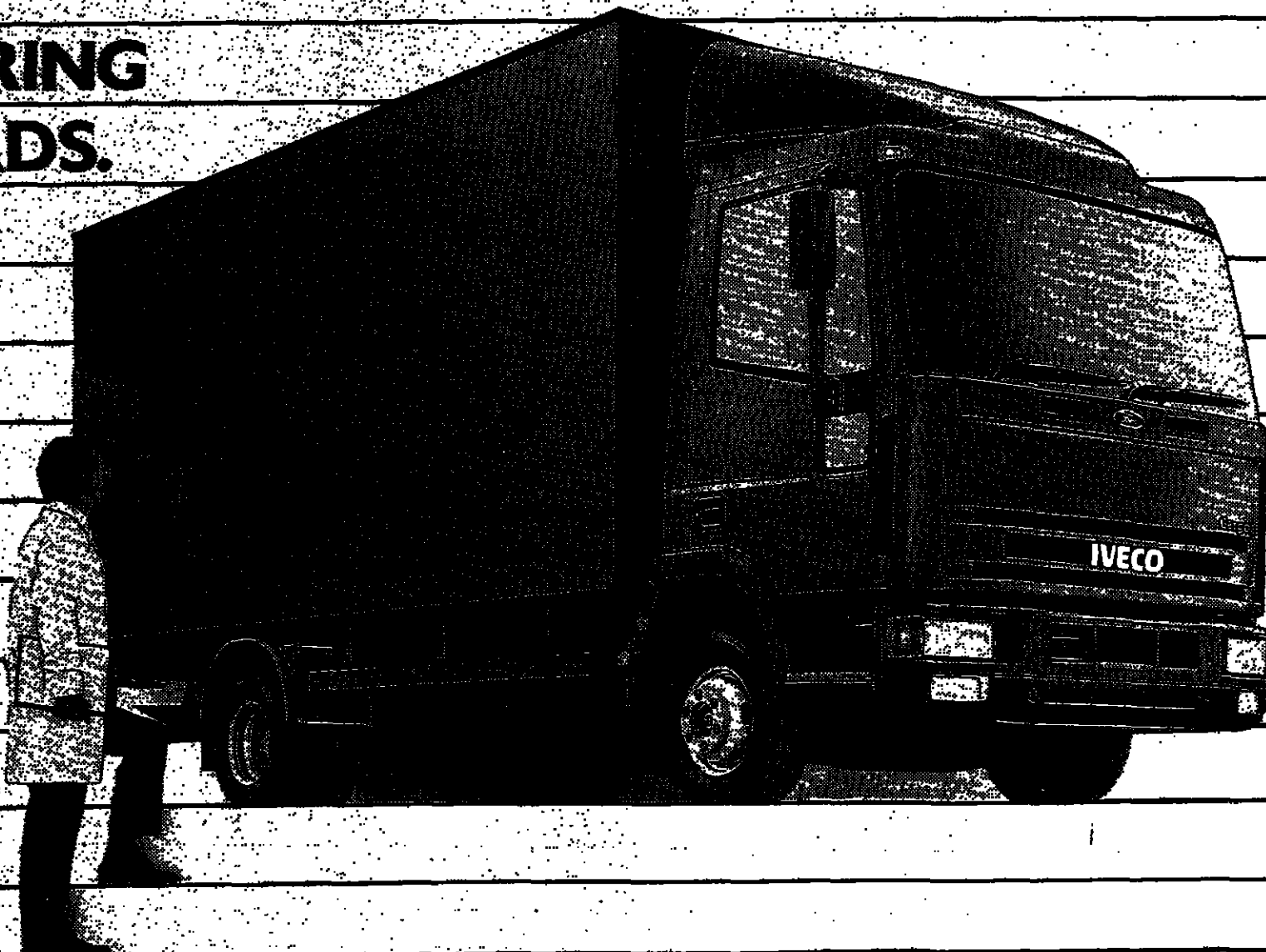
Neither system has a clutch pedal, but whereas the ACS driver selects gears manually, Geartronic uses a computer, and unless overridden, will control gear-changing automatically, leaving the driver free to concentrate.



Transformed: subtle changes maintain Transit's market lead



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THE TIMES MONDAY OCTOBER 1964

CHANNEL 4

6.00 TV-am
9.25 Jeopardy! Quiz game 9.55 Thames News and weather
10.00 The Time ... The Place ... With Mike Scott
10.40 The Morning. Family magazine
12.10 Rosie and Jim. Puppet series for children
12.30 News. (Oracle) Weather. 1.10 Thames News and weather
1.20 Home and Away. (Oracle) 1.50 A Country Practice (s)
2.20 Thames Help. Jackie Sprockly previews her week's series on adventurous activities for young people 2.50 A Place in the Sun. The first of a new six-part series on holiday homes in the sun. This afternoon -- a visit to Richard Branson's Caribbean island
3.15 ITN News 3.20 Thames News 3.25 Families (s)
3.55 The Sooty Show. The guest is swimmer Duncan Goodhew (s)
4.15 Tiny Toon Adventures 4.40 Cartoon starring Space Gonzales (r) 4.50 How 2. Young people's questions answered
5.10 Bookbusters. General knowledge contest for teenagers, presented by Bob O'Neil
5.40 News with Fiona Armstrong. (Oracle) Weather
5.55 Thames Help. Jackie Sprockly joins the Scouts in the first of a new series on adventurous activities for young people
6.00 Home and Away (r). (Oracle)
6.30 Thames News. (Oracle) Weather
7.00 The Krypton Factor. The first heat of group C. (Oracle) (s)
7.30 Coronation Street. (Oracle)
8.00 Strika It Lucky. (Oracle) hosted by Michael Barrymore (s)
8.30 World in Action: The Most Dangerous Job in the World. ● CHOICE: With organisations being set up for the protection of everything except Saddam Hussein and killer viruses, it is only a question of time before someone decides to form a society to save men like George Jesse Turner from themselves? Turner is a news cameraman of international fame who was to be reminded yet again of the risks he takes when he was in *World in Action* (foreshadowing the battle being waged against the burning oilfields of Kuwait). To get his film, Turner sometimes had to stand in oil that was as deep as his knees. It was oil, moreover, that could have reignited without warning. At best, his chances of escaping were nil. For the viewer, there is no respite from the tension that tonight's film generates since it also shows how badly disposed specialists in oilfield safety are. The unexploded cluster bombs are buried in the sand, just a touch, and up they go

- 6.00 **The Channel Four Daily**
9.25 **Schools**
- 6.00 **Right to Reply** presented by Rory McGrath. Jonathan Ross responds to criticism that his recent shows have contained cruelty to animals (r)
- 12.30 **Business Daily**. Susanne Simons reports on the latest business news
- 6.00 **Sesame Street**. Pre-school learning series from the United States
- 6.00 **Film: A Kid for Two Farthings** (1955) starring Jonathan Ashmore, Celia Johnson, Diana Dora and Sidney James. A whimsical tale of a young London boy who buys a baby goat with one hom thinking it is a legendary unicorn with magical powers Directed by Carol Reed, and not considered one of his best films
- 3.40 **Film: A Bird in the Hand** (1946, b/w) starring the Three Stooges, in a comedy taking a paperhanging job in the home of an eccentric scientist who really wants them as guinea pigs for his experiments
- 4.00 **Loads More Muck and Magic**. The organic gardening series continues with Alan Gear returning to his native Lincolnshire to meet two organic gardeners who market their produce through a local co-operative. Meanwhile Rebecca Pow investigates the problems faced by a farmer in the process of converting to organic (r) (Teletext) b
- 4.00 **Fifteen-to-One**. Fast-moving general knowledge quiz show hosted by William G. Stewart
- 5.00 **The Late Late Show**. Dublin's music and chat show presided over by Gay Byrne
- 6.00 **The Wipac of the Years**. Award-winning American comedy about growing up in the late 1960s. Fred Savage stars as Kevin, who is worried that his father is pulling strings to get him into the local baseball team (r)
- 6.30 **Tonight With Jonathan Ross**. Joining Jonathan in the New York studio are actor Michael J. Fox, currently appearing in *Dog Holiday*, controversial stand-up comedian Denis Leary and actor Elizabeth Teegen who is obsessed with rats, even going as far as setting up a rat museum (s)
- 7.00 **Channel 4 News**. (Teletext) Weather
- 7.50 **Comment**
- 8.00 **Brookside**. Entertaining soap set in a suburban Merseyside close. (Teletext) b
- 8.30 **Deamond**. The first of a new series, the third, of the comedy set in and around a south London barber's shop. Starring Norman Beaton, Carmen Munroe and Ram John Holder. (Teletext) (s)
- 9.00 **Cutting Edge: Repomen**. A new series of the acclaimed documentaries begins with a look at the work of Ian Hood and his two colleagues "Big Boy" and "Bower" who are in the business of re-possessing goods bought in instalments by people who cannot keep up the payments



Colin Perry and Glenys Kinnock with Mavis Nicholson (5.00pm)

5.00 Relatively Speaking. In this first of a new series, Mavis Nicholson takes to Glenys Kinnock and her brother Colin Perry about their early roots in politics

5.30 One in Four. This week's edition of the disability series on disability matters examines the issue of race and disability from an American viewpoint

6.30 DEF II begins with Fresh Prince of Bel-Air. The start of the second series of adventures about a street-wise native of inner-city Philadelphia living with his rich relations in California

6.45 Dance Energy presented by Normski. Club and music magazine with performing live in the studio, Rozalla and Sipmat and Lime (s)

7.15 Animation Now. *Toxic Waste* — a lighthearted look at the environment

7.30 Open Space: Bleating Over Europe. David Wilkins, on behalf of Eurogroup for Animal Welfare, puts the case against the inhumane transportation of farm animals across Europe. (Ceefax)

8.00 Nature Secrets in the Sands. David Jessel investigates the Aborigines' complaint that they cannot return to their tribal homelands because they were used by the British as a nuclear test site. (Ceefax)

8.30 Film: Choices (1986) starring George C. Scott and Jacqueline Bisset. A drama about a right-to-life judge who is faced with a moral dilemma when his young wife and his unwed teenage daughter both have unwanted pregnancies. Directed by David Lowell Rich. (Ceefax)

10.00 Naked Video. Comedy from the Scottish team of Louise Beattie, Gregor Fisher, Andy Gray, Helen Lederer, Tony Roper, Elaine C. Smith and Jonathan Watson. (Ceefax) (s)

10.30 Newswatch presented by Peter Snow

11.15 The Late Show. *Granta* magazine editor Bill Buford and journalist Stuart Cosgrove explore the world of the football hooligan. Plus music from the band Primal Scream (s)



Steak out: Leo McKern, left, and T.P. McKenna (9.00pm)

9.00 Rumpole of the Bailey.

● **CHOICE:** To misquote Horace, the Rumpoleman labour laws, and a ridiculous mouse is born. This is a statement of fact about, not a criticism of, the first in a new series of tales featuring John Mortimer's outrageous comedy creation. The rodent scuttles away when a cloche is ceremoniously lifted at La Maison Jean-Pierre, a top people's restaurant run by a volcanic master chef (T.P. McKenna) who refuses to serve Horace Rumpole (still played, thank Heavens, by Leo McKern) with humble steak and kidney pudding and mashed spuds. In plotting his Rumpole stories, Mortimer repeats the same basic trick. But this is true of all sitcoms. What distinguishes *Rumpole* is the ingenuity of the sub-plot, plus the very *everything* is neatly tied together for the fade-out. This happens again tonight. It is very good news indeed that *Rumpole of the Bailey* is back. (Oracle) (s)

10.00 News at Ten with Trevor McDonald and Alistair Stewart. (Oracle)

Weather 10.30 Themes News and weather

10.40 Films: Policewoman Centrifored (1953) starring Melody Anderson and Ed Marinaro. A made-for-television drama about a policewoman in a small American town who sends glamour pictures of herself to a girls magazine and when they are published wonders why everybody gives her the cold shoulder. Directed by Reza Badiyi

12.30am Sportsweek Extra. Highlights of the Volvo Masters golf


1.30 Hollywood Uncovered. Douglas Fairbanks Jr and Peter Fonda consider the history of Hollywood censorship

2.00 American College Football. North Carolina v North Carolina State

4.00 Quuen — the Magic Years. A documentary celebration of the group's success (r) (s)

5.00 The Twilight Zone Reunions. A tale of the supernatural (r)

5.30 ITN World News. Ends at 5.00



Pawn: Ian Richardson and Judy Parfitt as his wife (10.00pm)

10.00 The Gravy Train Goes East.

● **CHOICE:** It was Malcolm Bradbury's serial *The Gravy Train*, screened on Channel 4 last year, that triumphantly challenged the general view that the European Community is no laughing matter. It renews the offensive in this, the sequel, which brings back most of the original cast, most notably, and most hilariously, Ian Richardson's Foreign Office pawn, Christoph Waltz's hapless idealist, and Jacques Serey's devious EC mandarin. In the post-pleasant sequel, for reasons impossible to explain in less than a thousand words, the Brussels mandarin schemes to get a former Marxist-run Balkan country into the EC, while the British pawn is doing his damndest to keep it out. Predictably, the pig-in-the-middle is the young idealist, now tenuously attached to the World Bank, but as much an Evelyn Waugh-type caricature as ever. (Teletext) (s)

11.05 Last Year in Germany. A documentary film charting the rapid and radical political changes in Germany and their effects on the daily lives of ordinary people. In German with English subtitles

1.00pm Tonight With Jonathan Ross. A repeat of the programme shown at 6.30 (s) Ends at 1.30.

ANGLIA
As London except: 2.20pm Graham Kerr: 6.25-7.00 *Anglia News* 10.40 *Anglia Home* 11.00 *Loces Cannon* 12.30-1.00 In Search Of...

BORDER
As London except: 1.50pm-3.15 *Fit For Splendour* 5.10-5.40 *Home And Away* 6.00 *Lookout* 6.50m *Home* 7.50m *Tales* the High Road 10.40 *Fit In* 11.00 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

CENTRAL
As London except: 2.20pm *Graham Kerr* 2.45-3.15 *Coming of Age* 5.10-5.40 *Gerardening* 7.00m *Robert Corbidge* 7.30m *Anglia* 11.00 *Fit In* 11.30 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

GRANADA
As London except: 1.50pm-3.15 *Dramatic* 3.20-3.55 *Secret Sons* and *Daughters* 5.10-5.40 *My Secret Identity* 6.30-7.00 *Granada* 7.00-7.30 *Robert Corbidge* 7.30-8.00 *Anglia* 11.00 *Fit In* 11.30 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

HTV WEST
As London except: 1.50pm *The Seaview* 2.20-2.50 *Gerardening* 7.00m *Robert Corbidge* 7.30m *Anglia* 11.00 *Fit In* 11.30 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

HTV WALES
As HTV West except: 6.00m *Wales at Six* 6.30-7.00 *Pinnacle*

SCOTTISH
As London except: 1.50pm *Bookclubbers* 2.20-2.50 *Gerardening* 7.00m *Robert Corbidge* 7.30m *Anglia* 11.00 *Fit In* 11.30 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

TSW
As London except: 2.20pm-2.50 *The Young Doctors* 3.20-3.55 *Tales Today* *Anglia* 5.10-5.40 *Families* 5.50m *TSW Home* 6.30-7.00 *Wales at Six* 6.30-7.00 *Pinnacle* *Club* 11.11.35 *Mountbatten: The Last Voyage* 12.35 *Secret Sons* and *Daughters* 1.35 *Anglia* 11.00 *Fit In* 11.30 *Anglia* 11.56 *Twelve Steps* 12.30 *Westling* 1.35 *Stephen King's This Is Horror* 2.50 *Fit In* 3.15 *Anglia* 3.40 *America's Top Ten* 4.10 *The Hi Man* and *Her* 5.00-5.30 *Jobfinder*

TVS

As London excepted: 2:10pm Coast to Coast
Presents 2:45-3:15 Action, 3:16-4:40 Home
Country News 4:00-4:30 The Country Club
Country Views 10:40-12:30 Film: Bang the
Drum Slowly

WTNH

LYNN TESS

As London excepted: 5:10pm Home and
Away 6:00 Northern Life 8:00-7:00 Block-
buster 9:00-10:00 Coast Road 11:05-11:30
The Night 12:35 Wrestling 1:35
Stephen King 2:05 Film: The Psychophan-
tasm 3:15-4:15 The HR Man and Her
Sister 5:00-5:30 Jorbiter

AULSTER

As London excepted: 1:00pm Sons and
Daughters 2:20-2:50 Legion on the Road
3:10-3:40 Home and Away 4:00-4:30 The
Night 4:40-5:10 Stephen King 5:15-5:45
The Lord 11:10 Ryan's 4:00 12:25 Top
Profile 12:35 Sports Spectrum of Wrestling 1:35
Stephen King 2:05 Film: The Psychophan-
tasm 3:15-4:15 The HR Man and Her Sister
5:00-5:30 Jorbiter

WYRKSHIRE

As London excepted: 2:00pm Film: Deadly
Nightshade 3:10-3:15 Carlton 5:10-5:40
Home and Away 6:00-6:30 The Night 6:40-7:
15 The Lord 11:10 Ryan's 4:00 12:25 Top
Profile 12:35 Sports Spectrum of Wrestling 1:35
Stephen King 2:05 Film: The Psychophan-
tasm 3:15-4:15 The HR Man and Her Sister
5:00-5:30 Jorbiter

**Thousand Day War 2:00 Time World Sport
3:50 Day The Mado 4:50-5:30 Jorbiter**

SAC

Starts: 6:00am Call Daily 9:25 Yagdon
12:00 Newsworld 12:40 Slot Matchin 1:40
Film: The Legend 2:00-2:30 Daily 2:00
Film: A Kid for Two Fartings 3:40 Darnis
5:55 Masterplan Movie 4:25 Slot 23:50 Film:
Generators 5:30 9:00-9:30 The Night 11:00
5:10 Hero 7:00 Pobot y Gwyl 7:30 Sgtario
8:00 Y Dyd Ar Bawder 8:30 Plaf Merion
9:00-9:30 The Night 11:00-11:30
Recessant 12:25 Jonathan Ross 12:35-12:55
John McLaughlin/Jones Hellogob

RTE 1

Starts: 12:00pm Seasons of the Sea 10:55
Film: Ready 1:15 News followed by The
Love Boat 2:15 Holiday Spot Special 5:00
Sports Centre 6:01 5:30-6:00 News 9:20-9:30
Film: The Night 11:00-11:30 The Night
Drop 6:00 China Beat 8:00 News 9:00
Film: Someone to Watch over Me 11:10 The
Picture 12:10 News 12:50 Close

NETWORK 2

Starts: 8:30am Boston 10:00 Film: Dis-
asters on Wheels 11:30 10:00 Request
Show 1:30 The Den 8:00 Home and
Away 7:00 Naught 7:08 Cornish 7:50 Correlation
10:00-10:00 News Followed by Desibel 9:00
Dear John 8:50 News Informed by Somewhere
Else 10:00 Film: The Innocent 12:05

[illegible]

KICK SPORTS

● Via the Astra and Metropole satellites.

300m Aerobics 7.00 Indoor Tennis 9.00 Aerobics 9.30 WDW World Wide Wrestling 9.30 Aerobics 11.00 Red Line 12.00 Italian League Football 2.00pm Watersports World 1.00 Scottish Football World 5.00 Supermax 6.00 Newbusters 8.30 NFL Football 9.00 WWF Wrestling Challenge 10.00 Kick 10.00 Italian League Football 11.00 World of Adventure 12.00 Newbusters 12.30am WWF Primetime Wrestling

EUROSPORT

● Via the Astra satellite.

1.00am Tennis: Paris Open 5.00pm Bonding 6.00 Euro Fun Magazine 8.00 European Football: Real Open 10.30 Football Euro Goals 11.30 Eurosport News

GREENSPORT

● Via the Astra satellite.

1.00am Eurobics 7.30 Grand Prix Tennis de

Lyons 8.30 Diesel Jeans Superbike 9.30 Eurobics 10.00 Top Rank Boxing 11.00 World Series Baseball 1.00pm British Formula 2000 2.00m American College Football 4.00 World Cup Rowing 4.30 Galleto World Sport Special 5.00 Truckpacer 5.00 World Series Baseball 6.00 Innote Track 8.00 Rave 8.30 Rugby World Cup 1991 10.30 Johnnie Walker Golf Report 10.40 Volvo PGA European Golf 12.00 11.40 Spanish Football Highlights 12.10am French Rugby League: France vs USSR

LIFESTYLE

● Via the Astra satellite.

10.00am American Gameshow 10.50 Collette Sheik 10.55 Evening Workshop 11.25 Simply Marvellous 12.00 Sally Jessy Raphael 12.00pm Where's Cooking 12.55 Search for Tomorrow 1.00 The Rich Also Pay 2.30 It's Your Lifestyle 4.30 Patti and Petie 2.55 House Rules 3.50 Ten Break 4.00 Deck Van Dyke 4.30 American Gameshow 5.55 Lifelines of the Rich and Famous 8.00 The Sea-Vision Shopping Programme 10.00 Satellite Jubilee

6.55am Weather
7.00 Morning Concert: Karłowicz
Marched for Strings
Anulauka Chamber Orchestra
of Poland under Agnieszka
Duczkiewicz; Szymanowski
(Study in F) 1st minor: Dennis
Lee (Solo)

7.30 News
7.35 Morning Concert (cont):
Chopin: Nocturne (G minor) No 1
in E flat, Op 9, 2nd (French
Suite in A minor, BWV 818a);
Ravel: (Le Tombeau de
Mozart) (Op 3)

8.30 News
Composers of the Week:
Szymanowski (Liberty to the
Virgin under Vella Concerto
No 1, Op 35; Three Fragments
from Poems by Jan
Kasprowicz)

9.35 Morning Sequence: Bach
(Suite No 1 in C, BWV
1066); John Woolrich (Black
Riddle); Vivaldi (Sonata in
C major, Op 33); Zentgraf (Six
Sonatas, Op 13); Gershwin (A
Medley, George Gershwin
Songbook); Stravinsky
(Concerto in D major, Op 34);
Sovata (in G minor, BWV
1030b); George Antheil (Spring
Nocturne, Op 10)

**11.50 Vaughan Williams: Tudor
Portraits. BBC Concert
Orchestra and BBC Symphony
Chorus under Gareth Morris,
with Della Jones, mezzo, Alan
Opi, baritone, perform Three
Portraits. The England of
Elizabeth. Five Tudor Portraits
(Op 105)**

**1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert, live
from St John's, Smith Square.
Joanna MacGregor, pianist.
Johann Sebastian Bach: In
A minor, E D, Kk 175, 215
and 482; Simon Holt
(Taurinqua); Messiaen (Le
Faucon); and Reginald
Leventhal (Suite, Op 105)
(Leventhal); Bartók (Suite,
Out of Doors)**

2.00 Third Opinion
**2.45 The Virtuoso Violin: Lionel
Taverner**
The programme explores the
rediscovery of the violin as a
solo instrument. Brahms
(Sonata in F minor, Op 120 No
1); Debussy (Prelude, Op 10,
Mandelssohn, or Tertis (On
Wings of Song: Song without
Words, Op 19 No 1); Ethel
Hockey, pianist, 3:15 Lionel
Taverner talks to Roy Ramsey (F)
3:35 Mozart (Symphony
Concertante in E flat, K 364)
LPO under Hartly, with Albert

**4.00 Sarah Walker, mezzo-soprano,
and Robert Vignoles, piano,
perform Charles Villiers in the
Alley: At the River; Serenity;
Romanzo di Centrale Park; Ann
Street; The Sand Show: The
Circus Band; Dances of Three
Chansons de Camille; Poulsen
(L'Anguille); Carte postale;
Hotel; Avert is chiming;
Hortens (Sakura de Marais);
Hortens; avr Vignoles (By
Struss); Gershwin (Three
Times a Day; I Love to Rhyme,
The Lontel) (F)**

**4.55 Francis Grieg: The organist
and composer at Gloucester
Cathedral in the first of two
programmes. Bach (Fantasia
and Fugues in C minor, BWV
537); Grieg (Vivace nocturne);
Mendelssohn (Sonata No 2 in
C minor, Op 65)**

5.30 Mainly for Pleasure
7.00 News
**7.05 Third Act: Mike Alfrads, the
theatre director and founder of
Shed Experience, talks about
current productions for
the Cambridge Theatre
Company**

**7.30 EBU Concert live from
Helsinki: Finnish RSO and
Finnish Chamber Chorus under
Eri Klas perform Concerto in
B flat, Op 31,
Johannes Brahms, by Magnus
Stenroos. Read by Martin
Shaw. 8.20 J. V. Kraus
(Funeral Cantata for Gustav III)**

**8.15 Gordon Fergus-Toshman,
pianist, performs Scriabin
(Sonata No 4 in F sharp, Op
30); Rachmaninov (Three
Etudes-tableaux, Op 39 No 5
in D flat minor; Op 8 in D
minor, Op 9 in D, Sonata No 2
in B flat minor, Op 36, 1913)**

**10.05 Brahms: Ruyter van der Meer,
piano, and Robert Jensen,
piano, perform Lied, Op 3 No
6; Nachtigallen schwingen,
Op 6 No 8; Abschied, Op 69 No 3;
Im Garten an Seegegend, Op
9 No 1; Am Sonntagsmorgen,
Op 49 No 1; Frühlingslied, Op
85 No 8; Über die Heide, Op
86 No 4; Komm bald, Op 97
No 5; Trennung, Op 98 No 3;
Die Kirschen, Op 105 No
4; Seltsamer, Op 107 No 2;
Es schauen die Blumen, Op
96 No 3 (F)**

**10.30 Moring R, with Robert Senda
and Mark Russell 11.30 Senda**
**11.35-12.35am Composers of the
Week: Arnold (Overture, Tam
O'Shanter; Quintet for Brass
and Piano, Op 73); Wagner
(Die Walküre, Act 1, Scene 1;
Die Walküre, Act 1, Scene 1)**

(a) Stereo on FM
5.55 Shipping Forecast 6:00 News
6.00 *Time in which David Self explores modern leisure travel with the help of the BBC sound archives (s) 6.58*
9.00 News 9.05 Start the Week 10.30am The Litmus Test (FM only): A new series of the scientific quiz (s)
10.00 Daily Service Pilgrimage (LW only) (from St Patrick's Church, Downpatrick)
10.15 The 15th (Only): Numbers. Read by Michael Horden
10.30 Women's Hour: Jenni Murray joins the celebrations for the centenary of Operation 2000, which aims to help women reach the boardroom; and tells the success history of Kent, until 11.00 News
11.30 Money Box: 071-5780
11.41 Vincent Duggally takes the show. Lines open from 10am
12.00 News, You and Yours 12.25 The Not Yet Viewed As It Used to Be: Simon Hoggart presents the second in a six-part series celebrating 150 years of *Punch* magazine (s) 12.55 Weather
1.00 The World at One 1.40 The Archers (r) 1.55 Shipping Forecast 2.00 The World at Two
2.00 *Festival 1991: Part of the Furniture*, by Trevor Lloyd. A mysterious man wants to rent a room in your house? *Staining Acid*, by Edmondson, at 3.00 Hair, by Paul Boyley. Mrs Foots is eager to get away from the teakative Mrs Havers to the funeral of a friend. Mrs Pryce, however, has other ideas (s)
3.30 Conversation Piece: In the first of a new series, Sue McKean talks to the painter, crime writer and historical novelist Dorothy Dunnett
4.00 News
4.05 Kaleidoscope: Director Clare Venables talks to Robert Downey-Scott about his new operation venture (s)
4.45 Short Story: Tea and Dancing by Ronald Frame. Read by Lucy Shaw
5.00 PM 5.55 Shipping Forecast 5.55 Weather 6.00 News 6.30 *My Haven's a Clue: Humphrey Lyttelton chairs the comedy panel game (s) (r) 7.00 News 7.05 The Archers 7.20 The Food Programme (r) 7.45 Young Playwrights' Festival 1991: The World, the Flesh and the Devil*, by Gary Mitchell. A young Belfast couple's attempts to play out the American dream go awry, and at 8.45 *Afternoon Part 2*, by Peter Kavan. A young black couple are haunted by an evil white vampire (s)
9.15 *Woe Things Happen at Sea:* Ian McIntyre observes the political and cultural scene
9.45 *Financial and Tonight (s) 9.59 Weather 10.00 The World Tonight (s) 10.48 A Book at Bedtime: Yousuf Karami*, by Sima Dardar. Read by Adria Andoh (4 of 5) 11.00 *Young Playwrights' Festival 1991: Stagnation in the Dark* by J. J. O'Rourke. More witty lines packed into 30 minutes than I have heard in many a long play as blind chaos ensues! *Partie six* Jack Dunroody investigates *first a missing cat* and then a double murder, almost becoming the prime suspect. *Partie seven* more trouble, "his quips," then a jeweller being interviewed by the West Midlands serious crimes squad "and a bit of a spoof, written by Martin Brit, with Paul B. Davies as Sweeney and Prunella Gee as Susie D'Amour. Guide de Haverly is another part of the show, even getting a mention in the credits. Great fun (s)
11.30 In the Country: Cameron McKean visits an ancient oak wood in Argyll (r)
12.00 News, and 12.27am Weather 12.33 Shipping Forecast 12.43 World Service (LW only)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/225m; 1069kHz/275m; FM-N9: 59.8 & 100.2 Radio 2: FM-89.2, Radio 3: 1219kHz/247m; FM-90.2 & 106.4 & 11515m; FM-2.494, Radio 4: 693kHz/340m, 909kHz/300m. World Service: MW: 1500kHz/30m; 1770kHz/30m; 1980kHz/30m; 2160kHz/30m; 2300kHz/30m; 2400kHz/30m; 2520kHz/30m; 2595kHz/30m; 2665kHz/30m; 2730kHz/30m; 2820kHz/30m; 2970kHz/30m; 3020kHz/30m; 3060kHz/30m; 3100kHz/30m; 3150kHz/30m; 3200kHz/30m; 3250kHz/30m; 3300kHz/30m; 3350kHz/30m; 3400kHz/30m; 3450kHz/30m; 3500kHz/30m; 3550kHz/30m; 3600kHz/30m; 3650kHz/30m; 3700kHz/30m; 3750kHz/30m; 3800kHz/30m; 3850kHz/30m; 3900kHz/30m; 3950kHz/30m; 4000kHz/30m; 4050kHz/30m; 4100kHz/30m; 4150kHz/30m; 4200kHz/30m; 4250kHz/30m; 4300kHz/30m; 4350kHz/30m; 4400kHz/30m; 4450kHz/30m; 4500kHz/30m; 4550kHz/30m; 4600kHz/30m; 4650kHz/30m; 4700kHz/30m; 4750kHz/30m; 4800kHz/30m; 4850kHz/30m; 4900kHz/30m; 4950kHz/30m; 5000kHz/30m; 5050kHz/30m; 5100kHz/30m; 5150kHz/30m; 5200kHz/30m; 5250kHz/30m; 5300kHz/30m; 5350kHz/30m; 5400kHz/30m; 5450kHz/30m; 5500kHz/30m; 5550kHz/30m; 5600kHz/30m; 5650kHz/30m; 5700kHz/30m; 5750kHz/30m; 5800kHz/30m; 5850kHz/30m; 5900kHz/30m; 5950kHz/30m; 6000kHz/30m; 6050kHz/30m; 6100kHz/30m; 6150kHz/30m; 6200kHz/30m; 6250kHz/30m; 6300kHz/30m; 6350kHz/30m; 6400kHz/30m; 6450kHz/30m; 6500kHz/30m; 6550kHz/30m; 6600kHz/30m; 6650kHz/30m; 6700kHz/30m; 6750kHz/30m; 6800kHz/30m; 6850kHz/30m; 6900kHz/30m; 6950kHz/30m; 7000kHz/30m; 7050kHz/30m; 7100kHz/30m; 7150kHz/30m; 7200kHz/30m; 7250kHz/30m; 7300kHz/30m; 7350kHz/30m; 7400kHz/30m; 7450kHz/30m; 7500kHz/30m; 7550kHz/30m; 7600kHz/30m; 7650kHz/30m; 7700kHz/30m; 7750kHz/30m; 7800kHz/30m; 7850kHz/30m; 7900kHz/30m; 7950kHz/30m; 8000kHz/30m; 8050kHz/30m; 8100kHz/30m; 8150kHz/30m; 8200kHz/30m; 8250kHz/30m; 8300kHz/30m; 8350kHz/30m; 8400kHz/30m; 8450kHz/30m; 8500kHz/30m; 8550kHz/30m; 8600kHz/30m; 8650kHz/30m; 8700kHz/30m; 8750kHz/30m; 8800kHz/30m; 8850kHz/30m; 8900kHz/30m; 8950kHz/30m; 9000kHz/30m; 9050kHz/30m; 9100kHz/30m; 9150kHz/30m; 9200kHz/30m; 9250kHz/30m; 9300kHz/30m; 9350kHz/30m; 9400kHz/30m; 9450kHz/30m; 9500kHz/30m; 9550kHz/30m; 9600kHz/30m; 9650kHz/30m; 9700kHz/30m; 9750kHz/30m; 9800kHz/30m; 9850kHz/30m; 9900kHz/30m; 9950kHz/30m; 10000kHz/30m; 10050kHz/30m; 10100kHz/30m; 10150kHz/30m; 10200kHz/30m; 10250kHz/30m; 10300kHz/30m; 10350kHz/30m; 10400kHz/30m; 10450kHz/30m; 10500kHz/30m; 10550kHz/30m; 10600kHz/30m; 10650kHz/30m; 10700kHz/30m; 10750kHz/30m; 10800kHz/30m; 10850kHz/30m; 10900kHz/30m; 10950kHz/30m; 11000kHz/30m; 11050kHz/30m; 11100kHz/30m; 11150kHz/30m; 11200kHz/30m; 11250kHz/30m; 11300kHz/30m; 11350kHz/30m; 11400kHz/30m; 11450kHz/30m; 11500kHz/30m; 11550kHz/30m; 11600kHz/30m; 11650kHz/30m; 11700kHz/30m; 11750kHz/30m; 11800kHz/30m; 11850kHz/30m; 11900kHz/30m; 11950kHz/30m; 12000kHz/30m; 12050kHz/30m; 12100kHz/30m; 12150kHz/30m; 12200kHz/30m; 12250kHz/30m; 12300kHz/30m; 12350kHz/30m; 12400kHz/30m; 12450kHz/30m; 12500kHz/30m; 12550kHz/30m; 12600kHz/30m; 12650kHz/30m; 12700kHz/30m; 12750kHz/30m; 12800kHz/30m; 12850kHz/30m; 12900kHz/30m; 12950kHz/30m; 13000kHz/30m; 13050kHz/30m; 13100kHz/30m; 13150kHz/30m; 13200kHz/30m; 13250kHz/30m; 13300kHz/30m; 13350kHz/30m; 13400kHz/30m; 13450kHz/30m; 13500kHz/30m; 13550kHz/30m; 13600kHz/30m; 13650kHz/30m; 13700kHz/30m; 13750kHz/30m; 13800kHz/30m; 13850kHz/30m; 13900kHz/30m; 13950kHz/30m; 14000kHz/30m; 14050kHz/30m; 14100kHz/30m; 14150kHz/30m; 14200kHz/30m; 14250kHz/30m; 14300kHz/30m; 14350kHz/30m; 14400kHz/30m; 14450kHz/30m; 14500kHz/30m; 14550kHz/30m; 1

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**Tonight a
BBC2 programme
exposes the
conditions in which
farm animals
are transported.**

**Ironically, it's called
'Open Space'.**

Watch 'Bleating over Europe',
Open Space's shocking investigation
into what live animals endure while
in transit, tonight at 7.30.

If you feel moved by what you
see telephone 0800 400 478 for more
information.



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- EDUCATION 31,33
- LAW REPORT 34
- SPORT 34-40

Attali warns of war and want

By COLIN NARBROUGH ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

A SERIOUS risk of nuclear war between the former Soviet republics and starvation in some Russian cities this winter were elements of a scenario painted yesterday by the French head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

Jacques Attali, who leads the London-based bank set up this year explicitly to help transform the countries of the crumbling Soviet bloc into market economies, made his alarming predictions in an interview on Channel 4 television.

The Ukraine parliament's decision last week to take control of nuclear weapons on its territory aroused fears in the West that several former Soviet republics could soon go nuclear. Mr Attali said that if the West failed to open its borders and provide technical assistance to the East, there would be economic and social collapse, followed by national socialism or populism.

"The risk is to see 15 countries, some of them nuclear, at war," he said, underlining that, while nuclear weapons have always been managed as a tool for stability, a "simple mathematical theorem shows that stability decreases with the number of players."

On the prospects for the Soviet people this winter, Mr Attali questioned whether the situation would be as bad as widely forecast, but criticised the breakdown of the economic system as "not civilised organisation". He foresaw the possibility of starvation in some cities.

Despite his gloomy comments about possible developments in the former Soviet Union, Mr Attali said he expected some ex-communist countries to join a common economic space with western Europe within 15 years. He said a meeting of 40 European countries could be called at short notice to discuss a free trade pact along the lines of the European Economic Area accord reached in Luxembourg last Tuesday.

"We can do that tomorrow and give to the new continental community both a political and an economic role in fostering free trade," he said.

Borrowing set to recover

THE international capital markets look set to recover, after their first significant setback for a decade in 1990, and borrowing could climb to an all-time high this year, according to a report from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

The Paris-based organisation said overall borrowing in the first eight months of this year was up 14 per cent at \$320.5 billion, which was broadly in line with average growth during the late Eighties. If the pace of borrowing is sustained, the total could exceed \$500 billion for the full year, well above the 1989 peak of \$466.5 billion.

Uncertainties over the Gulf conflict and weak economic growth last year brought borrowing down by 7.5 per cent last year to \$431.9 billion. Japan was the biggest borrower in the first eight months of this year, taking up \$54.8 billion, with Britain in second place with \$41.5 billion.

Capital markets, page 28

CHANGE ON WEEK THE POUND

US dollar	1.7112 (-0.0088)
German mark	2.9090 (-0.0038)
Exchange index	90.3 (-0.1)
Bank of England official	close (4pm)
FT 30 share	1929.3 (-66.2)
FT-SE 100	2514.7 (-86.4)
New York Dow Jones	3044.92 (-72.23)
Tokyo Nikkei Avge	24906.43 (+11.61)

Societies ombudsman to rule on obsolete saver accounts

By LINDSAY COOK MONEY EDITOR

STEPHEN Edell, the building societies ombudsman, is expected to rule soon on whether savers should receive compensation if a society introduces an account paying a higher rate of interest without telling them.

Mr Edell has received a large number of complaints from investors who have put money into accounts offering the highest rate of interest and then have found, months or years later, that a better rate is being paid on a new account. A large

number of the complaints involve the Nationwide Building Society, which at the end of last year introduced a new 90-day account that paid a higher rate of interest, but would not let those savers in the original 90-day account transfer immediately to the new one without loss of interest.

The savers had to give 90 days' notice before they could transfer to the new account. Many members complained to the ombudsman, and a decision on whether they should receive compensation is expected in the next few weeks. One

Nationwide member put a resolution before the second largest society's annual meeting this summer. The Rev Vivian Singh wanted the society to be obliged to inform savers when a better rate was offered on a new similar account and for the Nationwide to backdate the improved rate of interest to the launch of the new account for existing savers. Although Mr Singh received almost 90,000 votes, the society won the day by using proxy votes. Mr Singh hopes to be elected to the board of the society next year.

Societies have always tended to offer lower rates of return on obsolete or closed savings accounts. They have argued that it is up to savers to keep checking which are the best accounts available. They also advise new competitive accounts.

Savers with many societies have complained this year to the ombudsman about the lack of information they receive to help them make informed choices. Societies and banks are, as a result, beginning to realise that it does not pay to annoy existing savers by giving newcomers more. Abbey National, National Westminster Bank and Nationwide have now started

contacting existing investors when launching new similar accounts. It is cheaper for them to do so rather than attract new savers when old ones have withdrawn their money in disgust.

In his annual report, Mr Edell, told societies that they should include details of defunct accounts on their rate cards and posters and should detail their interest rates in change or rates advertisements. He did not advise them to write individually to savers in existing accounts. A backlog of cases may delay Mr Edell's ruling to the end of the year.

Surveys show confidence increasing

By PHILIP BASSETT, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE government and businesses hard hit by the recession are expected to welcome the boost in confidence that will be signalled tomorrow by the Confederation of British Industry and which shows in the latest Institute of Directors survey.

The two-monthly survey of directors shows that a majority are more optimistic about the economy and the outlook for their own companies compared with fewer than half in the previous survey conducted during August.

Ministers received indications before the weekend of the findings of the latest authoritative quarterly industrial trends survey from the CBI, which they believe con-

firms the claims made by John Major, the prime minister, and Norman Lamont, the chancellor, that the economy is beginning to recover.

Treasury officials were reluctant to draw firm conclusions from similar findings last week from the less well-established survey from chambers of commerce around Britain.

John Banham, CBI director general, believes the confidence survey is a better monitor of the state of the economy than many of the government's statistical indicators.

The results of the CBI October survey, though, are far from an unequivocal endorsement of the view that the recession is ending. CBI insiders stressed yesterday that the survey was still not

painting a clear picture of the current state of British business, which was to be expected at turning-points in the economy.

Hard indicators of firm movements in business are not yet showing any signs of a real upturn. Though the position of domestic orders has improved, tomorrow's survey is still expected to show a negative balance, with more companies replying to the survey still showing falling orders than those registering increases.

But some economists are stressing that such indicators, though firm, are essentially backward-looking, and that the economy has already moved on from the position the CBI survey and others are describing, and that the signs of real value are those delineated by the forward-looking measures.

The CBI survey tomorrow will show marked improvements in such indicators, with overall business confidence, for instance, registering its best level since October 1988.

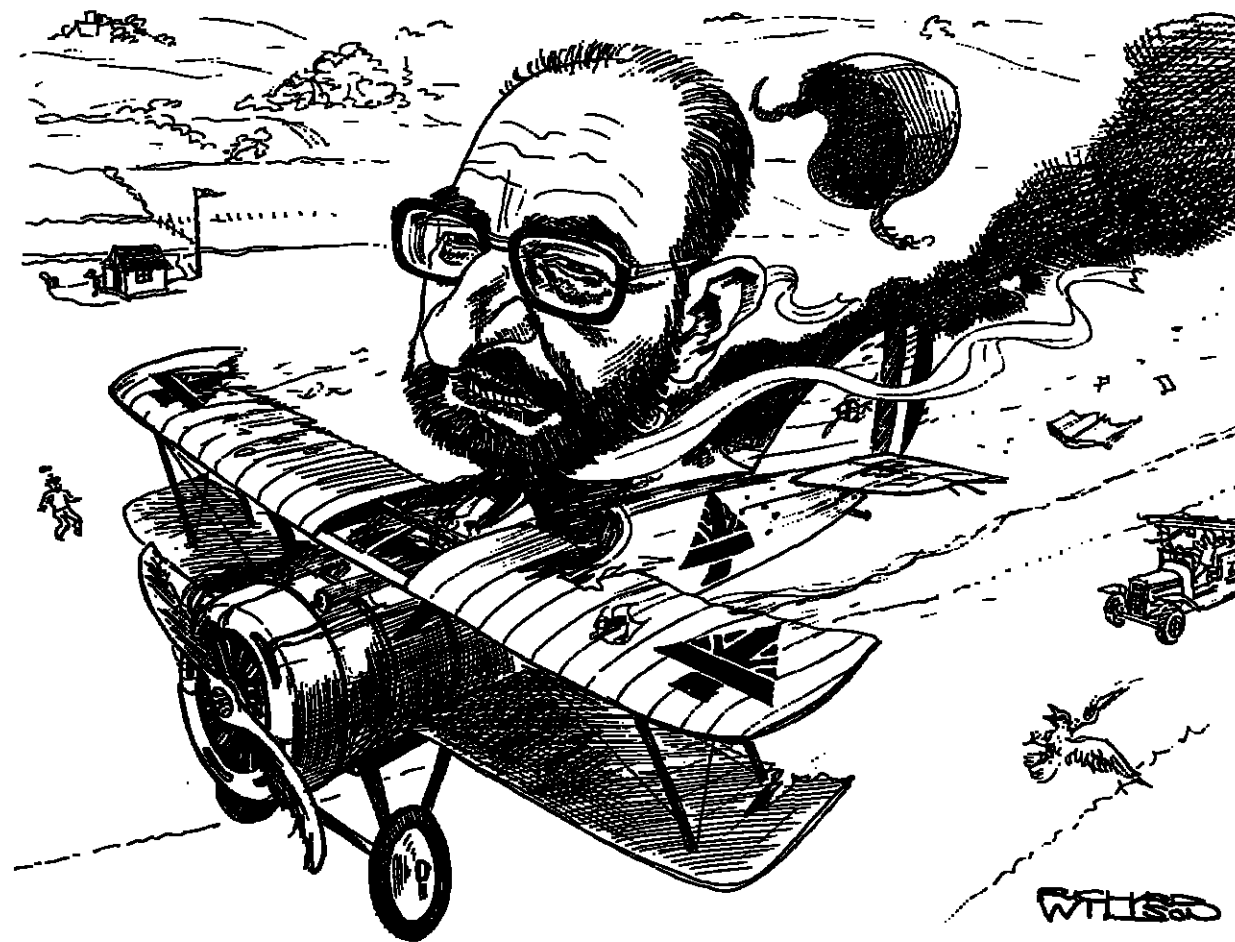
The positive balance in the confidence indicator, with more companies now optimistic about general business prospects than those remaining pessimistic, will be reflected to a lesser extent in an increase in the number of manufacturing companies expecting output to improve over the next four months.

Employment, however, is still expected to decline over the immediate period, according to the survey, though the CBI's report will continue to show that company spending on training is holding up, despite the recession.

On the Institute of Directors study, Peter Morgan, the director general, said: "We are pleased by the level of optimism shown in this survey but we remain concerned that many of our members are still being hard hit by the effects of the recession."

The survey shows 52 per cent of company directors are more optimistic about the economy and 56 per cent are more confident about their own companies. This compares with August when 36 per cent were pleased with the economy and 48 per cent were confident about their company's prospects.

Companies are still suffering the effects of recession and have yet to see increased business, although 37 per cent of directors surveyed reported improvements - up slightly from the 33 per cent whose companies were boosting their performance in August.



Emergency signals: advisers fear the worst for the cash call at BAE, piloted by Sir Graham Day, this afternoon

BAe braced for crash landing

By GEORGE SIVELL AND PHILIP PANGALOS

ADVISERS to British Aerospace fear a crushing failure in the £432 million cash call this afternoon. The flop, on top of poor interim results expected from Marks and Spencer this week and the continued poor standing of the Conservatives in the opinion polls, will leave the stock market in poor shape for the BT share offer.

Failure of the British Aerospace call, where shareholders are expected to take up between 10 and 30 per cent of the stock on offer, will also deepen the gloom surrounding Asda's £357 million rescue rights issue, which closes next Friday. Two weeks ago Hillsdown, the M&S supplier, saw just over half its £281 million cash call stick with the underwriters.

Last week the FT-SE 100 index closed at 2,514.7, well below the trading range of 2,550-2,650 in recent months. Fund managers will be wondering at what price and how many BT shares to bid for under the government's plan to sell half its remaining holding by tender.

The public will then be offered shares at about 5 per cent below the minimum tender price agreed with the institutions. City fund managers have, according to stockbrokers' estimates, forked out £19 billion this year on ordinary and preference shares and loan stock, against £15 billion for the whole of 1990.

The rising public sector deficit is also putting extra pressure on the Bank of England sales of gilts. Issues are predicted at £1.5 billion a month for the next few months.

BAe shares, meanwhile, closed at 363p last week, well below the 380p rights issue

offer price. The shares have fallen 30 per cent since early September when the company stunned the financial markets by halving 1991 forecasts.

Analysts concede that long-term prospects at BAe, where Sir Graham Day is interim chairman, remain strong but say it faces short-term problems with cash outflow and heavy debts.

While existing companies are having problems raising fresh capital from the market, it appears fewer new companies are turning to the London Stock Exchange for finance.

Only 68 companies were launched on the markets in the first nine months of 1991, the lowest since 1984, report figures out today from the accountant KPMG Peat Marwick. More than 100 companies were floated in the same period last year, and 142 in the first nine months of 1988.

The figures from M&S this week, as well as third-quarter results from ICI, will provide the market with a good indication of any likely upturn in the industrial and retail sectors.

M&S is still considered by many as the bellwether of the retail sector, but the glare of recession is likely to have melted away some of its usually resilient profits.

Figures from ICI, regarded as a barometer of British industry, are likely to show a healthy advance when the company reports on Thursday. However, the results are expected to show that ICI, where Hanson holds a strategic 2.8 per cent stake, is still nursing a big hike-for-like deficit, with a predicted decline in profits for the nine-month period of about 20 per cent.

Reporting this week, page 28

Vaz seeks recall of Governor

By OUR CITY STAFF

KEITH Vaz, the Labour MP, has called for Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Governor of the Bank of England, to reappear before a Commons select committee investigating the collapse of Bank of Credit and Commerce International.

The call came on BBC2's Money Programme last night after Mr Vaz had been shown documentary evidence that he said was "material and new information" about what the Bank of England knew about BCCI's illegal acquisition of First American Bank before deciding to shut BCCI down.

The programme-makers showed Mr Vaz evidence from a High Court hearing that on April 26, after a request from the US Federal Reserve, the Bank of England invoked Section 39 of the Banking Act to obtain key BCCI files apparently prepared by Swaleh Naqvi, the former chief executive of BCCI. The files were actually obtained on May 10, two months before the Bank of England ordered the closure of BCCI.

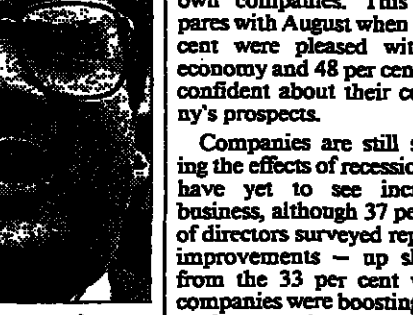
Recourse to Section 39 was challenged in the High Court. An injunction was taken out on the files, but Mr Justice Hurst said the Banking Act overruled the injunction.

Mr Vaz said he had not been aware of the High Court hearing, which, as far as he could tell from the transcripts of the Commons select committee, "was not disclosed" to the committee. He said he

would write to the committee chairman to suggest that the Bank of England give evidence and was sure that the committee would want to interview Mr Leigh-Pemberton again.

The Bank of England was quoted on the programme as having said it had never seen all the Naqvi files and could therefore not tell whether the files it obtained were the Naqvi files. The files were passed on to the relevant US authorities.

Douglas Hogg, the Foreign Office minister, is due in the United Arab Emirates today, the first visit by a British government minister since the closure of BCCI, which is 77.4 per cent owned by the Abu Dhabi government. Mr Hogg will raise the plight of British employees and depositors of BCCI.



Vaz: letter to committee

Promoting women at work

By PHILIP BASSETT INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

EMPLOYERS committed to specific increases in the number of female employees form only an eighth of those involved in a new initiative, to be launched by John Major, to improve the role of women in the workforce.

Sixty-one employers will be announced this morning as the first wave of campaign companies taking part in Opportunity 2000, an unprecedented initiative on employing women.

The campaign, promoted by Business in the Community, the specialist on corporate community investment, stresses the value of making better use of women in business. Led by company chief executives, it is backed by all the major business organisations, including the CBI, the chambers of commerce and the Institute of Directors.

Women currently comprise only about a fifth of British management and hold less than 2 per cent of senior executive posts, despite the fact that by the year 2000 they will make up more than half the UK workforce.

Though Opportunity 2000 leaders stress that employers taking part in the campaign are aiming at a range of goals tailored to their own individual needs, the small number of companies prepared to commit themselves to specific numerical targets - only eight of the 61 - will raise doubts over the goals being set.

The eight companies are NatWest, Kingfisher, BBC, British Airways, IWT, Rank Xerox, Chartered Institute of Management Accountants and Ashridge Management College, the business school which assisted Business in the Community to set up Opportunity 2000.

None of the other companies and organisations involved are setting specific targets. These include Marks and Spencer, the NHS, Royal Mail, J Sainsbury, BT, Shell UK and the Cabinet Office - in effect, the entire civil service.

Opportunity 2000 leaders emphasise the importance of the goals employers are setting themselves being both achievable and measurable, but some are extremely loose and unspecific.

The shortest target, for instance, is being set by Glaxo, the chemical company, whose target in full is: "Glaxo is fully committed to Opportunity 2000 and to achieving its objectives. Glaxo is currently reviewing very actively how best their support for the campaign should be taken forward within the company."

Lady Elspeth Howe, who chairs Business in the Community's women's economic development target team, said the importance of the initiative was the companies committing themselves to goals, rather than numeric targets: "The companies involved have set themselves goals within their own cultures that suit their own business needs."

Brussels demands, page 1
What women want, page 15

Dozens of mortgages claim to save you money. But are they being economical with the truth?

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Salomon prepares to pay penalty for US bond cheating

FROM PHILIP ROBINSON IN NEW YORK

SALOMON Brothers Inc, the disgraced Wall Street investment bank fighting to maintain credibility, will tomorrow unveil what it expects to pay in penalties for breaking the US Treasury bond market rules in the scandal that broke two months ago.

Analysts say it will be at least \$250 million and some have forecast the figure could climb to \$1 billion, a sum likely to wipe out most of this year's profits and certainly cause the bank to report a loss in the July-September quarter. Profits for the first six

months of this year, which covers a large portion of the time Salomon was violating bond market dealing rules, were more than \$400 million on revenues of almost \$5 billion.

But internal calculations released in a 76-page report by Salomon last week, shows that compared to the size of its business, the bank made a tiny profit from unlawful trading in eight auctions between December last year and May.

The bank's figures indicate that it made almost five times as much profit when it was not

cheating as it did when breaking the rules. Unlawful profits accounted for 20 per cent of the total and were barely enough to cover the annual bonus of Paul Mozer, its chief government bond market trader who has been dismissed.

Salomon, under investigation by four government agencies and the subject of almost 40 legal actions, made most of its unlawful profit last May when it admitted capturing almost 90 per cent of the market in two-year Treasury bonds, gaining for itself two and half times the legal limit.

In that auction alone — where Salomon is accused of "squeezing" the market by gaining control of prices by which it could dictate its own profits — the bank made between \$2.63 million and \$3.51 million.

The figure represents almost 80 per cent of what is claimed as the total profits from improper dealings in all eight auctions, which totals between \$3.3 million and \$4.6 million.

Profits made in the eight auctions from bona fide bids are estimated by analysts at almost \$20 million, the bulk of which was made in May. Sources close to the scandal say the bank's figures are insufficient to justify profit as a motive for unlawful behaviour.

Mr Mozer, who was sacked by Salomon as part of swift action taken on the scandal by Warren Buffett, the new interim chairman, routinely took home between \$3 million and \$4.6 million in annual pay and bonuses. In the three years between 1988 and 1990 Salomon paid him \$11 million.

Close observers of the crisis say the motive for the affair was arrogance and pride, which stemmed from the ego-inflated culture encouraged at what was the third-largest player in the Treasury bond market and among the most powerful investment banks on Wall Street.

Sweeping changes to the system of selling government debt will take effect on November 5 in an attempt to break up the cosy club known as the primary dealers, through which the US government sells its debt to investors.

The privileged circle of 39 trusted banks — Salomon is still allowed as a member on a restricted basis of those eligible to bid directly for government debt — is being extensively widened. Jerome Powell, assistant Treasury secretary, said: "There has been a perception that some insiders have enjoyed a competitive advantage. This is an attempt to level the playing field."

No easy ride for Harley



Tarnished appeal: Harley's shares have dropped

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN NEW YORK

HARLEY-DAVIDSON, the gleaming steel and chrome motorcycle group whose products symbolised the wind-in-the-hair freedom of the late Sixties, has tarnished its gleaming image with professional American money managers.

Shares in America's only surviving super-bike maker collapsed by 30 per cent last week in two days of heavy trading. The fall was prompted by disappointing profits and reports that three members of the board had sold more than \$8 million of shares in the preceding ten weeks.

An official inquiry has been launched by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Share dealing was halted on Wednesday afternoon after the price fell \$6.6 and Harley-Davidson was forced to issue a brief profit statement that had been scheduled for release on Thursday.

Third-quarter profits rose 37 per cent to \$8.9 million (\$6.5 million), but Wall Street had been expecting them to double and the shares fell further, notching up a two-day loss of \$18.125 to \$40.75. Over the past year the shares have risen from \$17.75 to \$60.75. They rallied slightly on Friday to close at \$42.

Lawrence Bowman, a fund manager for Fidelity Investments, told reporters: "I feel like I've been massacred. There was obviously a leak."

Documents lodged with the SEC show that Vaughan Beals, the chairman of Harley-Davidson, Jeffrey Bluestein, vice president, and Timothy Hoelter, general counsel, sold a combined 143,750 shares over the past ten weeks when the share price was between \$55 and \$60.

James Ziemer, chief finance director at Harley-Davidson, said that the company, founded in 1903, would fully co-operate in the inquiry.

Harley-Davidson says demand for its products remains strong but the company is still paying to remodel its paint shop to lift production from 275 to 300 bikes a day. Third-quarter sales were up 18 per cent to \$240.6 million. But the company's recreational vehicle business follows the recession cycle and lost \$4 million.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Whyte scents victory in Invergordon fight

WHYTE & Mackay, the American Brands subsidiary, is confident of winning its £350 million takeover battle for Invergordon Distillers after buying another 4 per cent of shares late last week. The 275p-a-share cash offer, which shares late last week. The 275p-a-share cash offer, which shares late last week. The 275p-a-share cash offer, which shares late last week.

Whyte now owns 38 per cent of Invergordon and is believed to have decided to retain its shareholding if the bid fails, putting further pressure on the Invergordon board to discuss a merger. Invergordon directors, who could realise £19.4 million from their 5.5 per cent, will not sell. Neither will Robert Fleming, Invergordon's long-serving adviser, with 15 per cent, or Norwich Union, which has 6.2 per cent. Invergordon shares closed at 265p on Friday.

Retailers advertise

RETAILERS have spent almost £480 million on advertising this year despite the recession and will invest more than £500 million next year, reports Verdict Research, the market research group. Retail advertising accounts for about one eighth of the whole sector, with the top 50 retail brands accounting for 68 per cent of all retail advertising in 1990 and the top 10 brands accounting for 30 per cent.

Spending by retailers is one of the few growth areas in advertising, and above-average growth in retail advertising is forecast for the next two years, much of it in the do-it-yourself sector. Overall advertising expenditure has, however, fallen. The heaviest retail spend is from the grocery trade, whose budget will reach almost £100 million by the end of this year although advertising represents only 0.23 per cent of sales.

Drexel to re-emerge

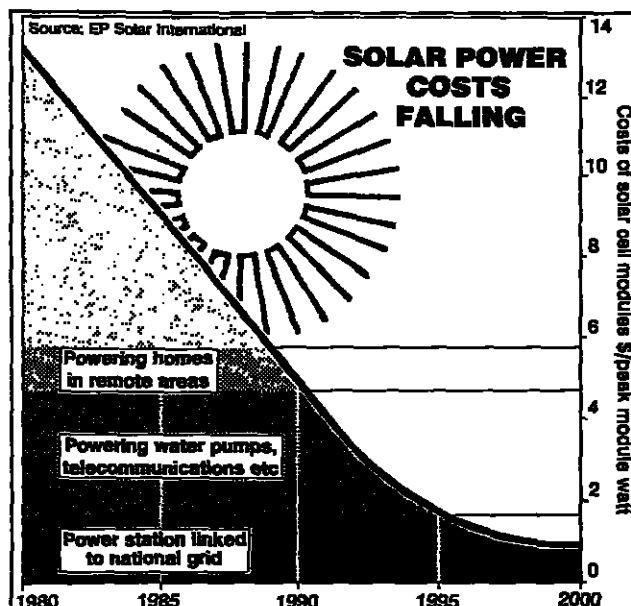
DREXEL Burnham Lambert Group plans to emerge from bankruptcy next year as a small company called Newco with about 20 staff. Previously a Wall Street investment banking firm, it had about 5,700 employees when it filed for bankruptcy last year after pleading guilty to securities fraud and paying \$650 million in fines.

According to the company's bankruptcy disclosure filed on Friday, Newco is expected to have assets of \$450,000 by the end of next year, rising to \$732,800 by 1996. A trust will also be set up to distribute Drexel's assets. The trustees are George Gould, former US Treasury undersecretary, Robert Ritteniser, former chief executive of the EF Hutton Group, and Paul Walker, a financial consultant. A hearing on the statement is scheduled for November 21 in Manhattan.

Hawker cool on sales

HAWKER Siddeley is playing down speculation of an imminent wave of sell-offs, foreshadowed on October 10 as part of the engineering group's defence against the £1.5 billion bid from BTR. Hawker is more likely to await the end of the bid period before making significant disposals.

Last week, Guardian Royal Exchange sold its 3.84 per cent Hawker stake to BTR, which now controls 6.5 per cent. Alan Jackson, BTR's chief executive, said BTR would continue to buy Hawker shares if there was a real opportunity. He thought Hawker's document, which questioned BTR's management and accounting policies, was "awful". BTR formally said it had acquired 7.53 million Hawker shares at 710p, representing 4.7 per cent. Other acceptances representing 1.8 per cent of Hawker's capital lifted its total holding by the end of last week to 12.84 million shares.



Prospects shine for solar power success

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

A SHARP growth in solar cell production is being forecast. Some analysts estimate that by the year 2000 the industry will be worth between \$5 billion and \$10 billion, with an annual growth rate of 20 per cent.

The growing confidence in photovoltaic technology, devices which turn free sunlight into clean electricity, was highlighted by the announcement that Swiss scientists have made a low-cost thin-film cell made from titanium oxide that mimics the efficiency of photosynthesis in plants.

Meanwhile, solar cell companies will this year be investing about £60 million in new production facilities and research worldwide as demand for devices outstrips supply. In 1981, between £4 million and £5 million was spent, experts estimate.

Robert Hill, professor of optoelectronics at Newcastle polytechnic and a leading solar cell expert, said: "We are at the bottom of the S-shaped

curve that all markets go through and are just starting to rise."

He believes the solar sector is poised to become as large as the electricity supply industry, which is dominated by such companies as Westinghouse, GEC-Alsthom and Bechtel.

Fifteen years ago, the cost per unit of electricity was between £4 and £5 a kilowatt hour for a conventional crystal silicon cell. Today, the cost is between 40p and 50p a unit of electricity, and about \$4 a module — the industry's official measure — and falling fast. Professor Hill said: "This compares with over £1 a unit for diesel and £1,000 per unit for battery generation in some parts of the Third World."

Meanwhile, plans are being made by European and American governments for significant investments in solar cell generation. Professor Hill said several companies could be expected to have turnovers of about \$1 billion by the end of the decade, including BP Solar in Britain.

Eurotunnel and TML to discuss payments

By OUR INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

DETAILED talks are to resume this week between Eurotunnel and its contractor, Transmanche Link, over £810 million of additional payments sought by TML for the installation of fixed equipment in the Channel tunnel.

Although no early breakthrough is expected, the talks — between Jack Lemley, joint chief executive of TML, and John Neerhout, of Eurotunnel, — mark an improvement in relations between the parties. "I think we now have

a clearer idea of where each side is coming from," a TML executive said. He stressed that the disagreements over who should pay for overruns on the fixed-price part of the work remained profound. The talks will be held without preconditions.

"TML wants this job to finish in good order so that our shareholders can go away, at least with their shirts on their backs and with their reputations intact," the TML spokesman said.

PP Rust reappears in London lists

By COLIN CAMPBELL, MINING CORRESPONDENT

POTGIETERSRUST Platinum — bundled into JCI, the South African mining group, and delisted in 1976 — is returning to the London lists in fully paid form Monday.

PP Rust, as the company is known among old mining hands, holds the exclusive rights to acquire mining titles to precious metals and base minerals on the Sandstone, Zwartfontein and Overysel farms, collectively known as the Platreef area, South Africa.

The area is within the self-governing territory of Lebowa and PP Rust plans an open pit development which is likely to be one of the lowest cost platinum mines in the world.

PP Rust is 50:50 owned by Rustenburg Platinum Holdings and Lebowa Platinum Mines, both listed in London. The "unbundling" process involves a rights issue of R400 million. The 60 million shares that accrue to Rustenburg will be distributed to its shareholders as a dividend in the ratio of 58 PP Rust for every 100 Rustenburg shares.

Lebowa held Lebowa shareholders have the right to subscribe for 50 PP Rust shares for every 100 Lebowa held at R3.33 a share.

The PP share register will continue to have a solid ped-

agree with JCI holding 26.9 per cent, Anglo American Corporation 19.33 per cent and The Old Mutual 6.84 per cent.

The operation will be rich not only in platinum, with an annual production of 170,000 ounces, but in palladium (165,000 ounces), gold (21,000 ounces), and rhodium (13,000 ounces). There will also be 4,500 tonnes of nickel and 2,500 tonnes of copper.

PP Rust joins Rustenburg, Impala and Northerm as a viable direct entry into the field of platinum group metal investment and PP Rust's low cost base suggests the project will be financially attractive. It could be cash flow positive in 1996, and the project has a life of at least 30 years.

The world platinum price has not been a star performer in mining markets of late and the price has played ducks and drakes with the gold price, to which it has traditionally traded at a premium.

Producers are confident, however, that demand/supply factors will shortly move back in the metal's favour, and JCI believes the project is too good to be left in the ground.

PP Rust share certificates, not seen for 15 years, will be in the post next week.

McDonnell close to jet launch

By OUR CITY STAFF

MCDONNELL Douglas Corporation is close to launching the MD-12 jet as the first serious competitor to Boeing's 747 jumbo jet. McDonnell said the actual launch of the \$4 billion programme depends on reaching final agreements with MD-12 investment partners, selection of a final assembly site and sufficient airline orders.

The three-engine MD-12 will carry 375 people in three class compartments or up to 520 in one class over routes up to 9,200 miles. The jet is derived from McDonnell's MD-11 trijet, but will have a longer wing and a longer fuselage.

McDonnell was disappointed recently when Singapore Airlines aborted its \$3.1 billion order for 20 MD-11s and ordered aircraft worth \$3.4 billion from Airbus Industries. Singapore said the MD-11 was found wanting.

McDonnell said it was holding talks on strategic alliances with Asian partners that could offer low-cost production and access to markets in their region. McDonnell said the MD-12 includes substantial minority equity investment in McDonnell's commercial jet transport business.

Macarthy on the attack

By MARTIN BARROW

GRAMPIAN Holdings faces a renewed attack on its accounting policies as Macarthy, the retailer and pharmaceuticals manufacturer, seeks to undermine the Scottish conglomerate's £63.9 million hostile bid, which closes on Friday.

Macarthy, owner of Savory & Moore, claimed in its final defence document that Gramplan used last-minute property deals, "dubious" extraordinary charges and deferred costs to inflate profits over the past two years and support its share price. The charges were

dismissed by Gramplan and attracted a mixed response from analysts.

Robert Gibson, a conglomerates analyst at Robert Fleming Securities, said Macarthy should have issued a dividend or profit forecast instead of attacking the bidder's accounting policies. "To us it smacks of a weak defence, all the more so since we believe we can answer most of these matters," said Mr Gibson.

Gramplan is offering 147 new shares for every 100 Macarthy shares, valuing each

Macarthy share at 285p. Macarthy shareholders will also retain the 5p interim dividend.

Key Macarthy shareholders are John Govett, the fund manager, with 16.8 per cent, Scottish Amicable with 8.2 per cent and Phillips & Drew Fund Management with 7.7 per cent.

Lloyds Chemists, which has said it will bid again for Macarthy subject to clearance by the monopolies commission, will not accept the offer in respect of its 9.9 per cent shareholding.

Bata retraces footsteps via Czech privatisation

By ROSS TIEMAN, INDUSTRIAL CORRESPONDENT

BANKERS Trust International, the American bank that negotiated the sale by the Czech republic of a large part of its shoe industry to the Canadian Bata group, has achieved a rare feat.

"In most privatisations, people complain that you are giving away the family silver. In this instance, we are selling the silver back to the family," said Alex Seippel, of Bankers Trust's London office.

The factory being taken over by Bata was once part of a family business controlled by Tomas Bata, the Canadian group's 77-year-old Czech-born chairman. The deal, effective in January, confirms the gathering pace of the Czech privatisation programme.

Throughout the Czech republic this week, managers will be sitting down to put the finishing touches to plans to privatise the busi-

nesses in which they work. Thursday is the deadline given by the republic's ministries of industry and trade to 1,700 companies to produce proposals for their transfer to the private sector. A second wave of companies has until May 31 next year to come up with its plans.

The disposal programme by the largest of Czechoslovakia's republics offers an opportunity for western companies to gain a foothold in the richest of the former communist states.

Czechoslovakia has opted for a hybrid method of transferring former state assets into private hands. Every Czech over the age of 18 will be able to buy, for a small fee, a share of vouchers, which will be used to "bid" for shares in state-controlled enterprises. Demand will determine share allocations. But the way will also be open for foreign concerns to buy a



Fitting foothold: Tomas Bata is homeward bound

significant holding in many of the companies. This method has the virtues of achieving a degree of popular ownership, while encouraging the inflow of

western technology, management skills and investment. Bata's deal is typical of this process. Mr Bata anticipated the German invasion and in 1938 moved to

Toronto, from where he has built a business embracing 76 companies in 65 countries. Around the globe, Bata has 70,000 employees producing 300 million pairs of shoes a year.

Bata has agreed terms for the establishment of a new company, Bata CSFR, 70 per cent owned by Bata and 30 per cent by the National Property Fund of the Czech republic.

When it begins operation in January, Bata CSFR will take control of a state shoe factory and 29 state shoe shops. Together, the activities employ 1,600 people. In addition, Bata CSFR will lease 17 stores from local municipalities. The outlets will give it 20 per cent of the market in a republic where 10 million people buy on average two pairs of shoes each each year, compared with three pairs or more in the West.

Bata is expected to inject

\$10 million initially to modernise the stores and factory, and will provide its own top management team, as well as undertaking a broad programme of training Czech staff, involving visits to its shops and factories elsewhere in Europe.

Bata intends to build a new factory producing women's shoes near the existing plant, and set up design and marketing centres. Half of its own output will be exported, largely to eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. Bata intends to buy in four-fifths of the shoes sold in its stores. Mr Bata has also begun talks with the Slovak republic, which has a population of 5 million, with a view to reaching a similar deal there.

The deal has a special emotional significance for Mr Bata and his family. However, he also hopes his company's example will prove a model for other western businesses to follow.

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ERM limits Lamont's menu

ECONOMIC VIEW

COLIN NARBROUGH

When Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, rises to speak at the Mansion House on Thursday evening, his audience should not brace itself for generous outpourings on changes to monetary and funding policy. There will be no bold move into the narrow bands of the exchange-rate mechanism this side of the general election. Nor is any daring new flourish on monetary union likely, given the mounting tension between the government, its European partners and the European Commission. Unlike the banquet before him, the Chancellor's monetary fare will be meagre, as is the evidence of the long-awaited recovery.

His main offering will be confidence, a revival of which the cabinet has tried to impress on an electorate all too aware of the tangible effects of recession. Mr Lamont will speak in the knowledge that the latest Confederation of British Industry survey shows manufacturers at their most optimistic for three years. Yet, even after the CBI findings have been added to the mountain of survey evidence pointing to

optimism reborn, the signals from the economy suggest it is still "bumping along the bottom", headed for very gradual recovery.

The merit of confidence surveys, which have been significantly better than Whitehall and City forecasters in spotting turning points, is that they are based on the views of real players in commerce and industry, not on extrapolations from misleading, or lagging, official statistics. As confidence is the crucial ingredient to enterprise, measuring it ought to be a good guide to the nation's prospects.

New wars are usually fought with the outmoded arms and strategies of past conflicts. The danger is that businessmen are interpreting the end of the latest recession using assumptions which belong firmly to the past, before entry to the ERM last October. No longer is the Chancellor free to cut interest rates, or let the currency weaken,

according to the requirements of the domestic economy. Obligated to defend the exchange rate, he now has to ensure that the differential between German and British interest rates is sufficient to maintain a shine on sterling. A run on the pound, would be a pre-emption disaster. The 4½-point reduction in base rates since joining the ERM has virtually exhausted the Chancellor's scope for further cuts. A further cut may be possible early next year, but it will depend on German rates, soon expected to go up.

Business may also be having difficulty in realising that they face a prolonged period of slow growth and low inflation that will replace Britain's boom and bust tradition: it would be wrong to

assume that because the the tumble into recession was far worse than expected, the upturn will be sharp. Such symmetry cannot be expected under the new monetary order.

Survey evidence points to a recovery in consumer confidence too. This probably reflects lower interest rates and easier mortgage payments more than anything else. Unemployment is rising, albeit at a slower pace, and bankruptcies and house repossession are still on the increase. The pain may be less severe, but it has certainly not stopped. Furthermore, the trauma of two deep recessions in a decade has induced a caution that could prevent the resurgence in consumer spending the Treasury

recovery plan rests on. With earnings growth likely to slow to below 6 per cent, and house prices probably stagnant for a year or two, individuals remain reluctant to spend, as the retail sales figures confirm.

To place hope in the consumer unwinding savings could also prove fanciful. Money supply and bank lending figures still show retrenchment. The debts of the Lawson boom are being paid off by the corporate and personal sectors. Companies have preferred to raise money through rights issues. The consumer, meanwhile, appears to be just holding tight. More confident, maybe, but keen to keep something aside for a rainy day. The Germans save in the best of economic times. Thrift, possibly to the government's discomfort, may have caught on in Britain.

Mr Lamont will be aware of another harsh reality of the new monetary regime. Instead of his annual address to the City, it

would probably be more useful this year for him to speak to the German metalworkers union. For it is the high pay demands of unions in eastern and western Germany which are foremost among the Bundesbank's concerns. Could Margaret Thatcher have imagined that her victory over union power in Britain would leave the economy at the mercy of the union structure Britain imposed on Germany after the war?

The Germans intend to pursue the counter-inflation policy best suited to containing their domestic inflationary pressures. Whatever worries may persist about recovery in Britain and America, or a slowdown in Japan, the Bundesbank will be guided by its mandate to secure price stability.

The German steelworkers last week ignored pleas from the Bundesbank, the Bonn government and the economic institutes for wage moderation and tabled a demand of 10 per cent. With annual inflation in western Germany set to climb to a peak of around 5 per cent next spring, the Bundesbank has only one option.

Yanks and banks reduce Big Bang to a whimper

Five years on, the City's electronic revolution has not realised its potential, writes Martin Waller



Goodbye to all that: since Big Bang, screens have replaced face-to-face dealing by brokers and jobbers on the floor of the Stock Exchange

THE late Eighties have already acquired a heavy patina of nostalgia, and nowhere more so than in the City. The Big Bang years have the feel of a lost era, like a film set in the lazy Edwardian summers before the guns of August.

The era threw up four categories of loser: the thousands who lost highly paid jobs, unaccounted small shareholders who lost their shirts, a handful of City luminaries who found themselves in the dock, and the big financial institutions that plunged in an estimated £4 billion of their shareholders' money.

The reforms of 1986 scrapped the previous cosy restrictive practices, which had clear parallels with those surviving in the legal system in that brokers, like solicitors, dealt directly with investors, while jobbers dealt on brokers' behalf with other jobbers. Also ditched was the system of fixed commissions that was felt to keep costs too high to tempt in small private investors, and it opened up Stock Exchange membership to the players with big money; the banks, British and overseas.

Cecil Parkinson, then trade secretary, takes the widely held view that the earlier rule book had had to be torn up to allow London to survive as a leading financial centre. "The Stock Exchange was an old boys' club, closed to anybody whose face didn't fit. It was little more than a provincial stock exchange, from which all the leading players in the world were excluded."

He believes there would have been a shake-out in the City, crash or no crash, particularly as the British economy entered the recession. "People in the Stock Exchange were making money like they had never made it before, and were able to sell their businesses on multiples of profits which won't be seen

for some time again," he said. Willing buyers were found, during the longest bull market in history, in the big overseas institutions, which swallowed up the old firms of brokers and jobbers, and the merchant banks to create integrated financial institutions. "They clearly thought the bull market would never come to an end, and they paid over the odds," said Mr Parkinson.

Sir Nicholas Goodison, chairman of the Stock Exchange at the time of Big Bang,

hit each other, and the last one standing was judged the winner. The new owners of City institutions found themselves playing their own variation; they each absorbed the crippling losses, in the belief that the game would go in the end to any survivors.

There were casualties. Most of the actual old City names had disappeared, subsumed into the morass of the integrated securities houses, but firms such as Scrimgeour, Vickers de Costa and Savory

lives the blood-letting — he more politely talks of "a continuing readjustment" — will continue. He also thinks Big Bang achieved its immediate objectives, if one considers individual markets. In UK equities there is more competition, in UK gilts "unquestionably more". For overseas equities and bonds, the question is more complicated, but there is no question that London has succeeded in wooing business away from German and French markets.

Sir Nicholas and Mr Parkinson are the two most visible engineers of the new regime, and might be expected to take a rosy view. It is not shared by Brian Winterlood, long regarded as a maverick in the City, whose Winterlood Securities has carved a niche dealing in small stocks.

The aim was to break up a cosy cartel of just 15 jobbers, for example, who controlled the stock market, says Mr Winterlood. But the small firms could not compete against the big institutions. "It's now a much tighter cartel of six players doing 90 per cent of the business." He identifies two culprits for driving the small firms out of the market: "Yanks and banks."

The banks overhauled the job market by overpaying, while the Americans did the same for property, by spending huge amounts on high-tech dealing facilities that the new, slimmed-down City neither needs nor can afford, he says. "In five years' time there will still be the banks, al-

though the Yanks may have gone home — they do when they don't make any money."

Mr Parkinson believes the government did its best to allow the small firms time to make their arrangements, by granting a three-and-a-half-year gap between announce-

ment of the government's intentions and their full implementation. The problem was, he said, that the smaller firms delayed until a few months before Big Bang before considering what action to take.

Stock market-related business now accounts for more than £1 billion a year of Brit-

ish net export earnings. Overseas earnings jumped 61 per cent in the first full year after Big Bang. Paul Mason, of British Invisibles, the trade group, said: "It eliminated what was one of Britain's weakest elements: too small an international equity market."

Small share trading is in worse shape than before, but the large market-making operations have become a leading attraction, pulling in European and Asian company shares as well. Foreign shares now account for as much volume as domestic issues.

Andrew Davis, a consultant at Touche Ross, said: "The UK securities market has been almost kept alive by the international profits over the last four or five years."

The international business was partly boosted by London's low costs and high investment in technology. Sir Nicholas cites deregulation of the markets in Frankfurt and Paris as a response to the competitive edge London has in the European time zone.

That edge would be blunted, he believes, not by the impact of other deregulated markets or by a flight of capital into a

democratised eastern Europe, but by factors such as a rise in individual tax rates or a worsening of the capital's infrastructure, sending foreign institutions abroad again, and excessive regulation.

Professor John Kay, of London Economics, the consultant, also believes London will survive as a leading financial centre in the long term. "Although data transmission costs have fallen spectacularly, financial services continue to be concentrated in tiny areas of the world. Networks of relationships are the real reason for financial centres. Shifting data around very cheaply makes very little difference."

The Big Bang era deserves a monument. The best candidate lies on Lower Thames Street, a bleak dual carriageway that is home to several big City institutions. Billingsgate fish market was thawed out, refurbished and expensively converted into a high-tech dealing floor by Sir Richard Rogers for Citicorp.

The 91,000 sq ft building has been empty since. In the interval, Citicorp pulled out of London stockbroking.

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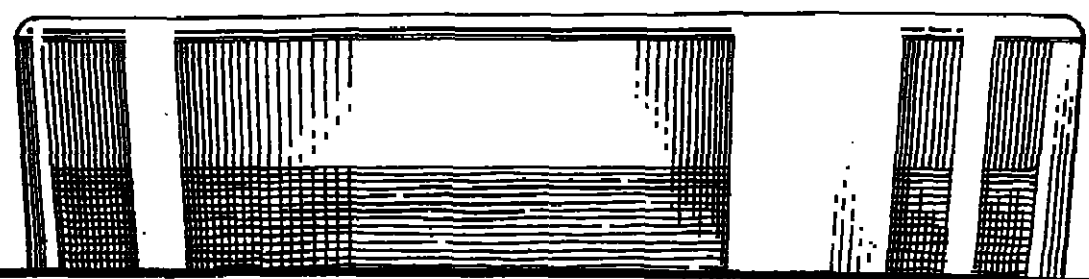
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THE TIMES CITY DIARY

A mine of information

SG WARBURG has secured something of a coup in getting octogenarian Harry Oppenheimer to speak today at its two-day high-powered seminar on international mining. Oppenheimer, who is now rarely seen on public platforms but remains a legendary figure throughout the world, might reveal some of his mining secrets, but there could be one he would wish to keep. Today is his 83rd birthday. When the strains of "Happy Birthday" have died down, those attending the conference (No Press, By Order) will also hear the other great and the good of the mining world — Sir Derek Birkin of RTZ, Allen Born of Amax and Peter Monk of American Barrick among them. It might be standing room only, but Warburgs has at least found space for Michael Beckett, in his capacity as chairman of Mon-

arch Resources. Beckett and Oppenheimer are no strangers. It was Oppenheimer's Minorco group that bid, and failed, in 1988, to buy Consolidated Gold Fields, of which Beckett was a fighting director.

Portraits of the Queen are being offered free of charge to all MPs in New Zealand by



Graeme Lee, the minister of internal affairs. He says he wants to increase "monarchy awareness".

Wedding reception

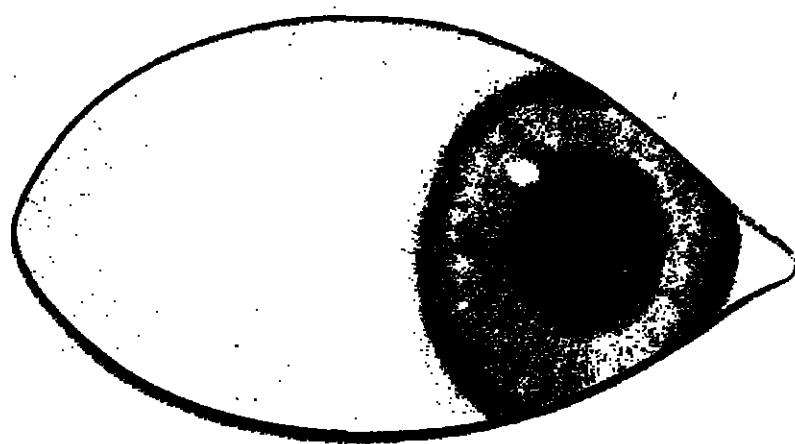
ONE of Wedd Durlacher's old watering holes, the Bishop of Norwich, Moorgate, will resound to the noise of familiar voices this week. Michael Gray, former research partner at Wedd, is holding his fiftieth birthday bash there tomorrow, helped along by friends from his Wedd days. Gray, who retired from Wedd after Big Bang with a handsome pay-off, and now acts as a consultant to Bikuben, may look a little off-colour on the evening. "I collided with a wall while playing squash and sprained a ligament," he laments.

Rugby bubbly

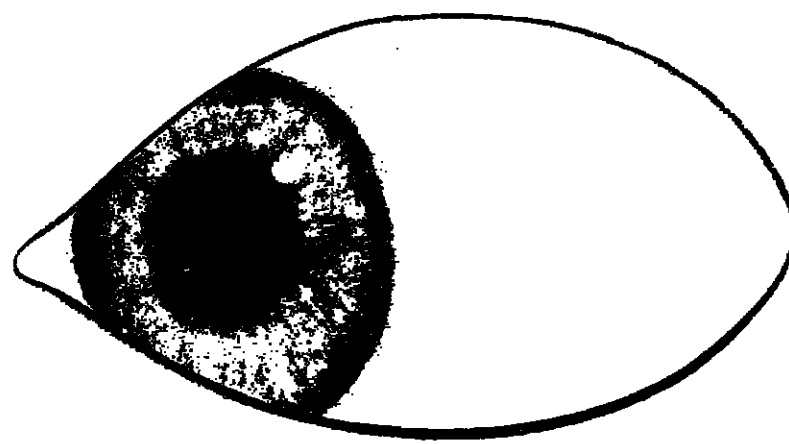
SINCE football is supposedly a gentleman's game played by bootleggers, and rugby a boot-

gan's game played by gentlemen, there are those who would argue that the latter ought to have a far greater following within the Square Mile than the former. If that is indeed the case then there must be plenty of City slickers who would happily forgo their Christmas bonuses in return for a pair of tickets for Saturday's world cup rugby final. For far less than that Moët & Chandon is offering four north stand tickets. All you have to do is tell me, as fully as possible, what the connection is between the chief executive of Slough Estates and Wayne Shelford, the former All Blacks captain. The first correct answer, in writing, will win two tickets, plus a magnum of Moët, signed by England captain Will Carling; the second correct answer will win two tickets alone. Entries will be opened on Thursday morning, so don't forget to supply a telephone number.

CAROL LEONARD

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STREAMLINE

What are Britain's politicians promising on education? David Tytler, education editor, lists in detail the policies each party wants to apply

A form guide to the schools election stakes

As the election approaches, the plans of the main political parties for schools, colleges and higher education are taking shape

Education will be one of the big issues in the general election and all three party leaders will lend their personal support to raising standards and improving the quality of state education.

John Major, Neil Kinnock and Paddy Ashdown have all emphasised their own commitment to improved quality. They all agree that standards have to be raised, that the staying-on rate after 16 has to be improved, and that the barrier between vocational and academic courses should be removed.

There are many points of similarity between Labour and the Social Democrats, so the arguments about how the common goals can be achieved range mainly between Labour and the Conservatives.

Some of the government's latest reforms, mostly about further and higher education, are expected to be announced in the Queen's Speech on Thursday, but this is how the parties line up on the main issues.

Conservatives say 78 per cent of under-fives are now in nursery education, including play groups. The government will not commit itself to nursery education for all because it says limited resources have to be placed elsewhere.

Labour promises nursery education for all children aged three and four, if requested. Labour would use money saved by the scrapping of the city technology colleges to kick-start a nursery programme of 20,000 places.

Liberal Democrats would guarantee local authority nursery education for all children aged three and four, although parents would have the right to make their own arrangements, including play groups, if they wished.

Conservatives see grant-maintained schools as the flagship of parent power and will look at ways to make it easier for parents to take their children's schools out of local authority control. Of the 24,000 state schools, 102 are now grant-maintained, 21 more are to open in January and 76 are waiting for approval. Parents in 20 other schools have voted in favour and votes are due in 20 more.

Labour has always opposed grant-maintained schools, saying the government "bribes" schools with extra cash grants to leave council control, making sensible local planning impossible. The party is pledged to return all schools to the local authority or church that formerly controlled them.

Liberal Democrats would hand back grant-maintained schools to reformed local authorities, which would be given the same powers over their schools as the education department has over grant-maintained schools.

Conservatives have been disappointed with the slow progress made in opening city technology colleges originally intended to attract donations from industry as "beacons of excellence" in inner-city areas. Instead of the 20 colleges promised by the end of 1989, there are now 13, and two more due to open. Eighty per cent of the start-up costs have been found by the taxpayer. The government is still seeking ways to extend the programme through grant-maintained and voluntary-aided CTCs.

Labour would stop the programme on the grounds that the CTCs are taking too much money away from mainstream state schools and are creating a "two-tier" education service. The

existing colleges would be handed to the local authorities.

Liberal Democrats treat CTCs in the same way they propose for grant-maintained schools.

Conservatives are alone in supporting A-levels almost unchanged as the "gold standard" of education and the main route into university. Kenneth Clarke, the education secretary, has consistently rejected plans for five "broader, leaner" A-levels and relies on the comparatively new Advanced Supplementary examination, AS-level, to broaden sixth-form education.

Labour believes the AS-level has failed to win popularity with sixth-formers or be widely accepted by universities. A Labour government would introduce five A-levels, as originally proposed by Gordon Higgison, the vice-chancellor of Southampton University, as the best way to broaden sixth-form education.

Liberal Democrats would introduce a new system of examinations from 14 onwards, on which people can build qualifications at their own pace. A-levels would be replaced with new examinations at a similar standard.

Conservatives are reforming Her Majesty's Inspectors of schools (HMI), cutting them from 480 to 175. Their main task will be approving new teams of inspectors, which could come from local authorities or private companies. Schools would have to be inspected at least once every four years. Governors would have to publish a summary of the report in their school brochure and explain what steps they are taking to deal with any criticism.

Labour plans an Education Standards Commission, which would oversee the work of a combined inspectorate using the HMI and local authority inspectors. Labour would separate the advisory and monitoring roles of the HMI and says schools should be inspected at least once every five years and the reports be made available to parents.

Liberal Democrats would strengthen HMI and create an education ombudsman, who could be called in by parents. Local inspectors would become advisers, who could be bought in by schools if they wished.

Conservatives intend to remove all further education and sixth-form colleges from local authority control, handing them over to an independent funding council. New ordinary and advanced diplomas would be introduced from 1994 to bridge the gap between vocational and academic courses.

Labour would introduce an Advanced Certificate of Education and Training to cover both vocational and academic studies, or a mixture of both. Labour promises to ensure that either training or education would be available for all between 16 and 18 and would hand the further education and sixth-form colleges back to the local authorities.

Liberal Democrats would legislate to require everybody aged 16 to 19 in employment to undertake education or training for two days a week, leading to nationally recognised qualifications. Companies could set up their own courses, which would have to be approved. Further education colleges would be handed back to the education authorities.

Conservatives intend to make teacher-training more practical. Most of the training would take place in schools. Ministers are considering setting up designated training schools linked to teacher-training colleges. Proposals for reforms are expected to be announced soon, but the present four-year course for the Bachelor of Education degree is likely to be cut substantially.

Labour would give all newly qualified teachers support from senior staff in the school, introduce a national core curriculum for teacher-training, a more intensive and shorter postgraduate course and pilot teacher-

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Unhallowed
GWENT education authority is advising head teachers to ban Halloween activities in schools. The county's schools have formerly used the festival to raise funds, holding discos and fancy dress parties. This year, however, the authority wants to avoid upsetting a vociferous group of born-again parents who claim Halloween is not fun but a means of wooing children into witchcraft.

Winning team
ALAN Smithers, the professor of education at Manchester University, might have wondered about the value of

education when he was reunited with members of his primary school football team from Dagenham, Essex, for Channel 4's state schools enquiry. Although he was the only one who went on to grammar school and higher education, the programme did not mention that one former team-mate became a stockbroker, another had a Mercedes and a swimming-pool, and a third was at his country cottage during filming. Professor Smithers says: "Their success just illustrates how our education system fails to serve talented people."

Here to stay
NATIONAL Boarding Week was so popular at a Devon school that it has been hard to persuade some young visitors

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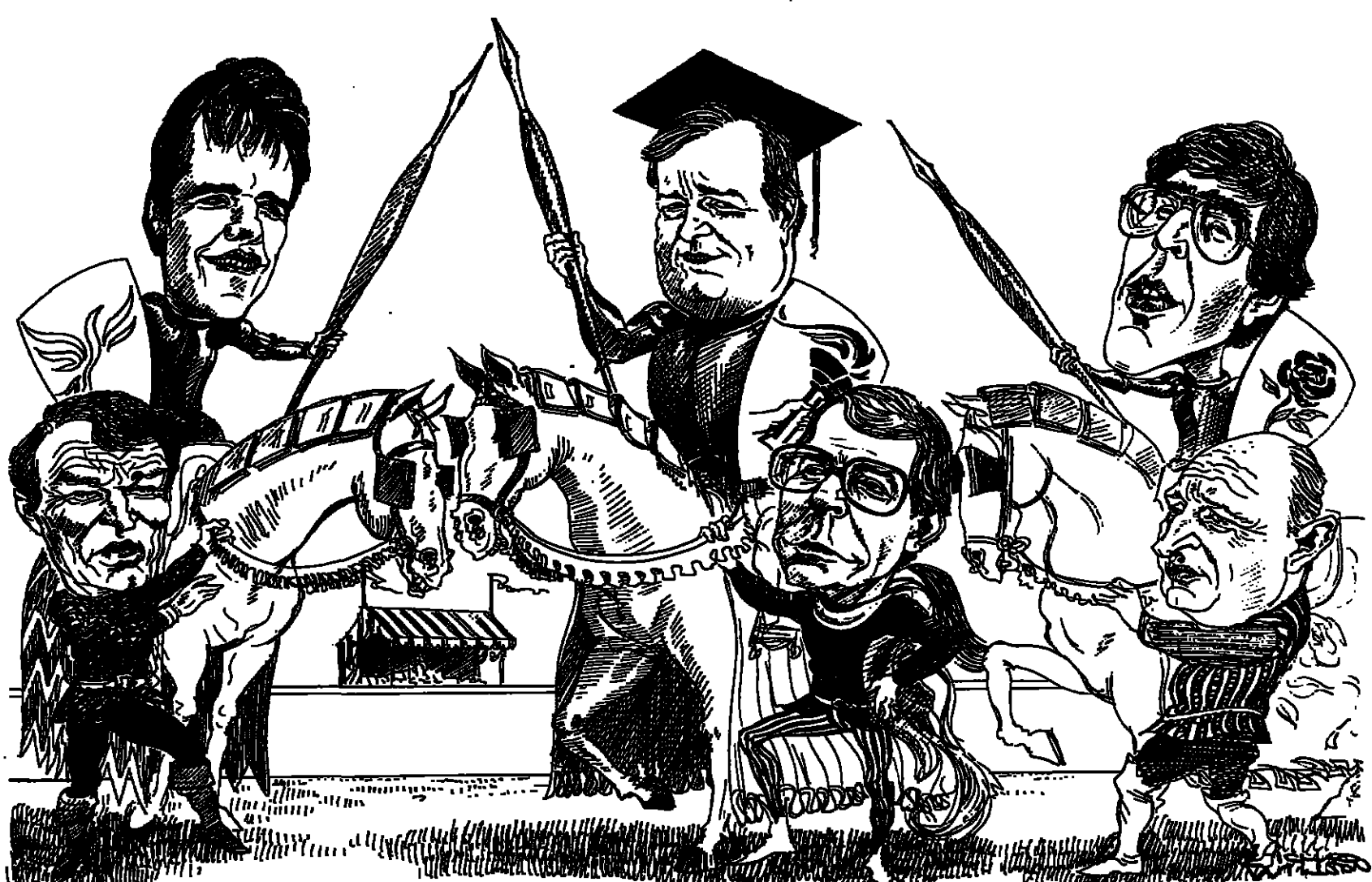
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Education warriors: foreground, party leaders Paddy Ashdown, left, John Major and Neil Kinnock; at rear, Matthew Taylor, left, Kenneth Clarke and Jack Straw

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS
Conservatives have no plans to reform independent education but are so far also refusing to extend the assisted-places scheme, which pays government grants to enable bright children of poorer families to attend independent schools.

Labour no longer intends to abolish independent education but would phase out the assisted-places scheme and re-examine the charitable status now held by independent schools. Under Labour, these schools would have to show that they were contributing to the educational provision of the area as a whole to qualify and that they deserved charitable status. Independent schools would have to follow the national curriculum, like state schools.

Liberal Democrats have a policy that is broadly in line with the intentions of the Labour party.

Conservatives are to abandon the distinction between polytechnics and universities, thus allowing polytechnics to use the title university. Mr Clarke also favours a review of the traditional three-year degree, believing that some courses can be completed inside two years while others will require four years.

Labour would introduce financial incentives to help institutions to open their doors to a wider range of students with a broader and more flexible selection of options, such as two-year courses coupled with vocational training. An independent higher education standards commission would guarantee quality. Over-50s would be able to return to full-time or part-time education in courses that would normally last for a year.

Liberal Democrats plan an expansion of higher education mainly by making it easier for adults to re-enter the system, possibly using local colleges to study the first year of a degree course. The degree system would be reformed to allow a two-year diploma, a three-year degree and a four-year honours degree.

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Liberal Democrats also favour the practical approach of school-based training and training schools.

Conservatives are making no firm commitment on the amount of money they would be prepared to spend on education, although they claim a 40 per cent rise in real terms since they came to power in 1979. The government has introduced a Teachers' Pay Review Body, which will set salaries from next April.

Labour says it would restore spending as a proportion of the gross national product to its 1979 level of 5.5 per cent, compared with the present 4.6 per cent. Labour has not said how long this would take. Jack Straw, Labour's education spokesman, says he would support a teachers' pay review body if it was seen to be genuinely independent of the government.

Liberal Democrats are committed to raising income tax by 1p if they discover this is the only way to find the extra cash required to repair buildings, pay adequate teachers' salaries and give every school adequate resources and equipment. They are in favour of a pay review body but would reconsider some of the special powers given to ministers.

Conservatives set great store by the Parent's Charter, published as part of the Citizen's Charter. Schools would have to publish the results of national curriculum testing and examination results alongside truancy rates.

The Labour parents' partnership will contain similar information, but Mr Straw is unconvinced about the value of examination results alone. He favours a "value-added rating", taking into account the background and ability of children entering the school. Parents would also be asked to enter into a home-school contract, under which both make a number of commitments, for example, on submitting and marking homework.

Conservatives would also have the right to take complaints to the Education Standards Commission and give evidence at public enquiries into any proposed school closures or mergers.

Liberal Democrats also favour parent-teacher-pupil agreements to replace testing. A record of achievement would be developed, in conjunction with parents, to go right through a child's career.

Conservatives introduced student loans in 1990. In the first year, more than 180,000 students (28 per cent) received loans worth £70 million. More than half of all students are expected to apply this year. This year, more than 30,000 students have so far applied for loans, significantly higher than the same time last year.

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Academic Development

The United States is asking Britain's help to improve standards, Lucy Hodges reports

The Americans are looking to Britain for lessons in educational reform. Usually, it is the other way about. However, such is the concern with the comparative performance of American children in mathematics and science that the United States is thinking the unthinkable: testing of children at ages nine, 13 and 17 against national standards in five subjects.

Lord Griffiths, a former adviser to Mrs Thatcher and the chairman of the Schools Examination and Assessment Council, has had talks with a Congressional body investigating the idea of establishing national standards and tests, and the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) has been sharing its views with American educational experts.

Archibald Le Pointe, the executive director of America's Center for Assessment of Educational Progress, says the centre is "trying to emulate" some of the steps that have been taken in Britain.

Americans looked on in amazement as Britain transformed its education system during the 1980s, ushering in a national curriculum and testing at specific ages. American political leaders would love to make similar change but are hampered by the federal nature of American government, in which education is a state matter. The lion's share of education is funded through local property taxes, and the federal government contributes only 6 per cent of the total budget.

Both President Bush and his education secretary, Lamar Alexander, understand the value of public relations and of waiting while the political climate shifts before they can make changes.

The president's big education reform package, "America 2000", announced with fanfare in May, has weathered surprisingly well since then, considering it amounted, as the president put it, to "nothing less than a revolution in American education".

A pot-pourri of reforms, laced with a good deal of rhetoric, it contained everything from alternative certification of teachers, new model schools in each congressional district and a voucher scheme enabling low-income parents to send children to the school of their choice, to the national standards and tests.

Some of these ideas are unpopular with teaching unions; others are disliked by congressmen, by the states or by one political party or the other. By no means are they all opposed by an alliance.

Al Shankar, who leads the American Federation of Teachers, is, for example, in favour of testing, as are many Democrats.



George Bush at a school in Chicago: "If you want to be the president, learn to read," he told students

America to go down the testing route

On the other hand, Mr Shankar abhors the voucher notion.

Individual states are sensitive about the federal government moving into the heart of schooling by laying down what should be taught in mathematics, science, English, history and geography, then comparing one state with another through the tests.

There is concern about how prescriptive the standards will be, and about whether the government will be held to any standards in providing resources. The liberals say there cannot be standards of achievement without equalisation of funding; the conservatives argue that local discretion is needed and that money is not the answer to educational ills.

The testing and standards issues are so sensitive to handle constitutionally that they have been given to a congressional body to find a consensus. All interested groups

are conferring to discuss whether it is feasible to have national standards, albeit voluntary ones, and tests. They have until the end of the year to make a formal recommendation.

The executive director of the congressional body, Francis Alexander, has learnt from Lord Griffiths about problems with tests that were considered too elaborate and the aim in the US will be to make national tests as simple to administer as possible.

When it is decided to introduce standards and testing — and there seems little doubt they will happen — a decision will have to be made about whether to have a quasi-governmental or a private body running the new system. The idea of the federal government doing it has already been ruled out.

How Britain can build on its youthful resources

Britain has laboured for 200 years under the disadvantage of being the first industrial nation. Accordingly, its industrial skills were self-taught. Industrialists believed until recently that they owed nothing to school teachers.

Educational paths to economic advance were for "abroad". British exceptionalism resided in family and workshop inventiveness and craft skill. Germany and the United States, and more recently Japan, deliberately used their schools to catch up and pass the old competitor.

Agitation preoccupied a small segment of the educated minority, from roughly the time of Matthew Arnold to Anthony Crosland. Apathy was the popular response. Now at last there is a more lively and widespread sense of urgency.

Something must be done, and with the objective of a "world-class labour force", all parties are, in principle, agreed. Disagreement occurs when the means to the end are discussed. Channel 4 therefore set up a commission of experts from across the political spectrum and asked it to find consensus recommendations for immediate action.

Neville Postlethwaite, Sir Priscilla Smithers, Hilary Steadman and I agreed to serve. To succeed, we knew we had to suspend ancient political prejudices, focus on practical proposals and identify the essence of the educational problem.

I thought at first that we would fail, that the dragons of traditional ideology would destroy accord. We escaped negatively, by making two bold and conflict-avoiding assumptions: first, that children would come from adequately supported parental backgrounds, and second, that a high employment economy would suit their emergence from schooling. These two push-and-pull factors are necessary for the strong motivation of any system of learning.

Then, more positively, and with deliberate simplification, we identified the anatomy of British school failure. The British system, we agreed, contained a huge paradox. As a nurturer of talent, Britain is high among the first rank of nations. British sixth-form and university standards command world-wide admiration and are remarkably efficient.

As a developer of the supply of ordinary talent, Britain is, however, a profligate waster. So

A.H. Halsey, below, believes that a new commission he is serving on may have found a way of best utilising young talent



Motivating: Professor Halsey

comparisons with the ordinary children of other countries, from Norway to South Korea, relegate Britain's effort to near the bottom of the league of industrial or industrialising countries.

We concentrated our attention on what could be done to improve standards in state secondary education, leaving aside the private sector and primary schools. We asked what could be done to improve standards for the majority, without calling for any politically contentious extra input of resources.

The bare bones of our proposals are that within existing school structures, children follow from the ages of 11 to 14 an improved national curriculum in comprehensive lower secondary schools, tested internally and externally (for individual diagnosis and collective checks on standards respectively) and move through the years only on satisfactory attainment rather than just by age.

In secondary schools, pupils and parents, influenced by teacher guidance, should choose their own further track. There would be three broad, flexible and overlapping

choices — the academic, the technical and the vocational. None would be terminal.

Serious provision would be made for repeating examinations or courses. The pathway to the highest qualifications would stay open for every child, while the small minority of children with special needs revealed by repeated failure (between 5 and 8 per cent of the whole) would be given enhanced individual tuition.

More detail is laid out in the commission report, "Every Child in Britain", which Channel 4 has circulated to all secondary schools and chief education officers.

Will it work? The initial response from the party spokesman on television last Wednesday night was encouraging. We can reasonably expect that education policy will figure more prominently than ever before on the hustings in the run-up to the general election next year.

Is the public, however, still asleep? I do not know, but I strongly suspect that the system we have had hides a vital public issue in the sub-political obscurity of a million private anxieties of parents for their children and pupils for their failures.

We may now have the opportunity to elevate individual misery into a reasoned public debate. Since 1983, Roger Jowell and his colleagues at Social and Community Planning Research have conducted public opinion surveys and published them as "British Social Attitudes".

The next report, due out in November, analyses opinion and belief throughout the nation in 1990. The picture in that year of attitudes towards the performance of state secondary schools echoes discouragingly the commission's view of the problem in British education.

Almost two-thirds of a national sample of the population still considers the schools ineffective in preparing people for work. An almost identical majority believes that the secondary schools "fail to bring out young people's natural abilities".

Our commission has directly addressed these private disquiet with proposals for raising the standards of practical as well as theoretical schooling and a system designed, at last, to motivate the majority.

The author is a fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford

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Nigel Benn makes an unconvincing start to his quest for another contest with Chris Eubank

New image survives its first exposure

By SRIKUMAR SEN, BOXING CORRESPONDENT

BY CHOOSING the comfortable option of boxing at super-middleweight, Nigel Benn could be making life uncomfortable for himself.

Before his first appearance at the heavier weight against Lenzie Morgan at Brentwood Saturday, he had said: "I'm comfortable at 12 stone. Why not work at that?"

After beating the American, who is little more than a journeyman, by just one round, it was plain Benn is going to have trouble handling bigger men.

Being a small middleweight, he would be more effective in the lighter division. But after Chris Eubank moved up to super-middle, Benn, who had a chance of a world middleweight title bout with Gerald McClellan, of Detroit, decided to follow Eubank instead.

Big money was in a return with Eubank. Life would be pleasant too, for since Benn walks around at 12st 5lb, he would have to lose only five pounds to make super-middle instead of 13 to come down to middle.

However, despite his unimpressive performance against Morgan, Benn still believes he can beat Eubank at the heavier weight. "I don't

think anybody that moves up from middle to super-middle is stronger than me," he said after his bout. "This time I'll prepare for him. I didn't train for him last time, he trained for me."

Benn hopes to meet Eubank in June, but before that he faces an ageing but rugged Argentinian in Dario Matteoni on December 4 at the G-Mex Centre, Manchester. Another contest is planned for February.

While Eubank looked stronger and more positive at super-middleweight against Michael Watson, Benn not only seemed negative against Morgan, but for much of the bout appeared to have slowed down as well.

Even though Benn was leading for the first five rounds, after taking two straight rights from Morgan in the sixth, he spent much of the next three rounds weaving and rolling on the ropes. Benn put in a spurt at the end of the last round, but that was nothing more than show.

Benn blamed his showing on a cold. His new trainer, Graham Moughton, thought he performed well enough. But Benn will have to be consistently aggressive against



By the right: Lenzie Morgan, left, and Nigel Benn throw simultaneous punches in their contest at Brentwood

Matteoni, who is a hard man. He served a one-year ban for hitting a referee and no doubt is not above giving Benn a clout or two.

Benn's so-called softer image could well have affected

his performance. It is difficult for a fighter used to being fired up to act like a Tasmanian Devil. The words Mum on the front of his waistband and Dad at the back, because it

was his parents' 34th wedding anniversary, might have brought "ahs" from mums and dads who watched him on television, but did little else for him. One of these days he will have to go back to being

the Dark Destroyer again. RESULTS: Waterweight (6 mds). Gary Abraham (Widford) bt Mike Field (Cotnam) 2 (st 12nd mds). Light-weight (6 mds). Bernard Paul (Tottenham) bt Gordon Webster (Norwich) 2 (st 4th mds). Super-middle (10 mds). Nigel Benn (Widford) bt Lenzie Morgan (Luton) 6 (st 6 mds). Gary Chant (Luton) bt Graham Arnold (Norwich) 2 (st 6 mds).

HOCKEY

Hounslow take command

Hounslow 2
Southgate 1

By SYDNEY FRISKIN

HOUNSLOW'S important victory over Southgate in the Pizza Express National League at Feltham yesterday should have been more emphatic than the scoreline suggests.

It was a fast and fluent game but the fact that Hounslow gained 11 short corners indicated which way it was flowing. As it was, Southgate scored from their first short corner rather late in the day and had a chance to score from another towards the end. It would have been a travesty of justice if they had squared the match.

It was a credit to Hounslow to have dominated the match to the extent they did, particularly in the first half, with two of their resourceful forwards, Robert and Andrew Thompson, on the injured list.

Southgate took a long time to settle down and were denied a shot at goal until the closing minutes of the first half when both Clark and Welch made unsuccessful attempts to score. Boxell and Waugh worked hard in defence.

Hounslow's failures at short corners began as early as the third minute with Harker scooping the ball over the top. After five of these awards had been squandered, Harker, moving swiftly to the left of the circle, dispatched a reverse-stick pass to Rees, who scored in the 24th minute.

With Southgate making little headway, Mackney combined well with Potter to set up a chance for Rees to score Hounslow's second goal in the 48th minute.

There followed a renewal of endeavour by Southgate, who forced their first short corner in the 53rd minute and Scott Kerr converted with a strong hit along the ground.

Southgate's chance to save the day arrived five minutes before the end from a short corner but Kerr was denied a clear shot at goal.

HOUNSLOW: R Parry, O Mackney, M Williamson, P Boxell, M Gentry, J Potter, D Harker, A Thompson, J Rees, M Rose, SOUTHGATE: M Shaw, S Singh, W Waugh, J Cunningham, J Duffin, J Shaw, K Clark, P Bond, R Freeman, G G (Graham), R Welch, S Kerr, Gumpster, P Braughan (Eastern Counties) and H Jameson (Northern Counties).

Teddington

denied by
Garcia's goal

RUSSELL Garcia saved Havant, the champions, from defeat by Teddington in the Pizza Express national league yesterday with a goal from a short corner in the sixteenth minute (Sydney Friskin writes).

His second scoring effort forced a 3-3 draw. Williams had scored Havant's first goal, with Billson (2) and McGuire replying for Teddington.

Hounslow, the only side with maximum points, head the first division table but East Grinstead and Stourport kept up the chase with hard-earned 2-1 victories over Old Loughtonians and Bromley respectively.

Results, page 37

Soviets brush aside hardship troubles

Auckland - The Soviet Union beat India 1-0 in the men's final of the Olympic qualifying tournament here yesterday.

The Soviets played the whole tournament with only one reserve player and a goalkeeper on the bench. Mikhail Ostrikov, the coach, was restricted in the number of players he could take to the tournament by his country's National Olympic Committee, and the people of Auckland helped out with free meals for the squad.

New Zealand beat Malaysia 2-1 in the match to decide third place. The Soviet Union, India, New Zealand, Malaysia and Belgium all qualified for the

places in the main draw at Barcelona next year.

On Saturday, Germany won a penalty shoot-out 5-2, after a 1-1 draw, to beat New Zealand in the women's championship final.

Both teams had already qualified for Barcelona along with Canada and Britain - the losing semi-finalists - and they were joined by South Korea, who beat Japan 3-0 for fifth place. (Agencies)

RESULTS: Men: Seventh place play-off: July 2, France 1 (st 1st place Canada 2, Belgium 2 (st 2nd place New Zealand 2, Malaysia 1, Third place New Zealand 2, Malaysia 1, New Zealand, Malaysia and Belgium all qualified for the

RACING

Seattle Rhyme is testament to Elsworth's skill

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

DAVID Elsworth has tasted victory in the Grand National and Cheltenham Gold Cup, not to mention classic success with a champion filly. Now the man for all seasons has a chance to scale the highest peak of all after winning his first group one race with a colt at Doncaster on Saturday.

"A certain conditions race at Epsom in June," his tongue-in-cheek reference to the Derby, beckons after Seattle Rhyme's smooth victory in the Racing Post Trophy. Ladbrokes offer 20-1 about Seattle Rhyme's chance at Epsom, and for once the bookmakers were not being too hasty in promoting the winner to the head of the Epsom ante-post lists. Seattle Rhyme put up arguably the most impressive performance by a juvenile in this country as he swapped his rivals for speed inside the final two furlongs.

The style of the three-and-a-half length success begged another question: how good is Arzzi? The French colt, best of Seattle Rhyme in the Grand Critérium, having earlier defeated Made Of Gold, the sub-sect winner of the Royal Lodge Stakes.

Elsworth believes Seattle Rhyme could have finished closer to Arzzi at Longchamp if less use had been made of him. A change in riding tactics at Doncaster saw Cash Asmussen settle Seattle Rhyme in midfield before delivering his winning challenge.

Elsworth said yesterday: "He is a good horse who is going the right way. I am as confident as one can be that he will get a mile-and-a-half and we will also look at the 2,000 Guineas."

The Whitsbury trainer supplemented Seattle Rhyme for the Racing Post race at a cost of 18,000 and yesterday he repeated his criticism of entry rules. "I believe the entries for

the race closed on April 1. If I had entered the horse then the owner would have thought it was an April Fool joke. I am not sure the horse even had a name then. It is too early."

With Steve Causton given clearance by Sheikh Mohammed to ride In The Groove in the Breeder's Cup Turf at Churchill Downs on Saturday, Elsworth is now turning his attention to Kentucky.

He believes last season's champion filly has a sufficient speed to cope with the sharp turns. "I would as soon run her at York but the 'Bute' Cup is at Churchill Downs. She has a good chance."

Elsworth has ruled out using medication, which is allowed in most states, but Roger Causton, the trainer of Yesterday For Fame, the trainer of yesterday's second place, was open minded yesterday. "The horse has always been extremely sound and free moving and probably would not need it. I will have to see how he adapts over there and what he trains how he gets on. So I will make a decision when I get there."

However, Cruchan, runner-up in the Champion Stakes, will miss the Breeders' Cup Turf. Guy Harwood said the race comes too soon after Newmarket.

Milestone for Bolger

JIM Bolger, who set a record in Ireland last year by winning 149 races, achieved another personal first on Saturday when a treble at Leopardstown took his stable earnings past £121 million for the season (Our Irish Racing Correspondent writes).

However, Richard Hannon thwarted Bolger's attempt to win the last group race of the season, the EBF Leopardstown Stakes, by taking the prize with Swing Low. Although opposed out to 2-1 joint favouritism with

Irish Memory, Swing Low took the lead from Irish Memory a furlong from home and ran strongly to win by two lengths.

Vincent O'Brien saddled his easiest winner of the year when Classic Venture scored by ten lengths, and at the Leopardstown Bank holiday meeting this afternoon he expects Favoured Nations to win the Leopardstown Golf Centre Trigo Stakes.

At Galway, Richard Dunwoody has janded rides on Mummich and New Mill House.

Queen's Bench Division

Parental school preference duty

Regina v Cleveland County Council and Another, Ex parte Commission for Racial Equality

Before Mr Justice Macpherson [Judgment October 18]

Where a parent requested the local education authority to transfer her child to another preferred school, the local education authority had a duty to comply with that request under section 6 of the Education Act 1980 unless compliance with that preference was qualified by specific exceptions in section 6(3) of the 1980 Act, for section 6 imposed a singular mandatory duty upon the authority in respect of a parent's preference.

The simple duty to comply with the expressed parental preference would not be workable or sensibly effective if the authority, in applying its objective admissions criteria under section 6, was susceptible of being tainted by the parent's subjective motives for the move.

Section 18 of the Race Relations Act 1976, which prohibited racial discrimination, did not qualify the duty of the authority to comply with the parental request for the transfer of the child, for the parent's reasons for making such a request were irrelevant.

Mr Justice Macpherson so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing a judicial review application by the Commission for Racial Equality for a declaration that Cleveland County Council had committed an act of discrimination contrary to the 1976 Act by transferring a child at her parent's request from one maintained school to another, and for order requiring the Secretary of State for Education and Science to

determine according to law whether there were grounds upon which the authority should exercise its statutory default powers under the Education Acts 1944-1980.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Robin Allen for the CRE; Mr James Goudie, QC and Mr Lionel Persey for Cleveland; Mr William Hunter for the parent.

MR JUSTICE MACPHERSON said that the first issue was whether section 18 of the 1976 Act qualified the section 6 duty in the 1980 Act.

Section 6 of 1980 Act imposed a singular mandatory duty upon the authority in respect of a parent's preference. The duty to comply with that preference was qualified by specific exceptions which admittedly did not apply in the present case.

By section 18 of the 1976 Act the authority should not "in carrying out such functions under the Education Acts 1944 to 1981... do any act which is tantamount to racial discrimination".

His Lordship did not believe that the simple duty to comply with expressed parental preference would be workable or sensibly effective if the authority, in applying its objective admissions criteria under section 6 of the 1980 Act, was susceptible of being tainted by the parent's subjective motives for the move.

Otherwise the burden imposed upon the authority would be intolerable, because not only would they have to exercise value judgments as to the motivation behind a parent's request, but they would be caught between the section 6 of

the 1980 Act duty and the section 18 of the 1976 Act illegality.

Furthermore a parent voicing honestly some mildly objectionable reason would be worse off than a grossly racist parent who voiced no reason at all.

It was not proved to his Lordship's satisfaction that the duty to comply with the parental preference was truly a "function" of the authority to which section 18 was directed. Even if that interpretation of section 18 of the 1976 Act was too favourable, his Lordship could not accept that the authority, which, as in this case, might be most reluctant to act, had to or might refuse to do so if a parent voiced racial reasons.

His Lordship believed that Parliament intended that even if the motives of a parent could be ignored when section 6 of the 1980 Act was in operation.

The second issue was whether the transfer was an act of segregation. His Lordship, referring to section 1 of the 1976 Act, said that he was not persuaded that the motive of the parent amounted to segregation.

In the instant case, the numerical racial mix was different, but there was no isolation of any race. His Lordship was encouraged in that belief in the meaning of the word "segregation" in that context when looking at the mischief at which the Act was aimed.

The third issue was, if there was segregation, whether it was done on racial grounds. The alleged discriminator in the present case was the authority. It was perfectly true that in that context the term was objective. But the court was concerned with the reason for which an act was carried out when determin-

ing whether the act was discriminatory within the meaning of the 1976 Act. For the CRE to succeed, the activation cause of what happened had to be that the authority had itself on racial grounds treated a person less favourably than others.

Race formed no part of the reason for the decision of the authority to move the child. That decision amounted to a response by the authority to the parent's expressed preference.

Any racial ground expressed by the parent was detached from and incidental to both the decision making process and the decision of the authority. *R v Birmingham City Council, Ex parte Equal Opportunities Commission* (1989) 1 AC 1155, was not directly applicable.

The fourth issue was whether section 41 overrode the operation of section 18, provided the act under discussion was done in pursuance of any enactment. Section 6 of the 1980 Act was in mandatory terms, and compliance with the duty accordingly did amount to an act done in pursuance of that statute: see *Hampson v Department of Education and Science* (1991) 1 AC 171.

If such an act was caught by section 18 of the 1976 Act, his Lordship said, it would be excluded from the protection of section 41 of the 1976 Act which was of general application, so that what might otherwise have been unlawful would, in his Lordship's judgment, be protected in the present case by section 41 of the 1976 Act. The commission's case failed.

Solicitors: Hodge Jones & Allen, St Pancras; Lee Bolton & Lee for Mr Alan J. Hodgkinson, Middlebrough; Treasury Solicitor; Peach Grey & Co, Southampton.

Regina v Williams (Paul David)

Limiting appeal certificates

Regina v Williams (Paul David)

Trial judges should not issue certificates enabling defendants to appeal to the Court of Appeal unless very exceptional circumstances were present.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Rousier and Mr Justice May) so stated on October 15, when dismissing the appeal of Paul David Williams against his conviction on May 16, 1991 at Bristol Crown Court (Judge da Cunha and a jury) of affray, on which he was sentenced to 18 months detention in a young offenders' institution. He was acquitted of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life and possession of a firearm without a certificate.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the trial judge had certified the case as fit for appeal but there were no exceptional circumstances present. The only ground of appeal was the alleged illegality of the guilty verdict on affray and the acquittals on the other charges.

The verdicts, however, indicated that the jury was more than alert to its responsibilities and wholly able to understand what the judge had clearly directed them upon: that they had to be sure that there had been established every ingredient of the two offences upon which they acquitted and the one offence on which they convicted.

It was clear that there was no illegality.

Regina v Secretary of State for Health and Others, Ex parte Prison Officers Association

Before Mr Justice Kennedy [Judgment October 15]

The Secretary of State for Health had not acted unreasonably in deciding that the departmental enquiry into allegations of ill-treatment of patients at Ashworth Special Hospital be granted statutory powers pursuant to section 125 of the Mental Health Act 1983 following the withdrawal of cooperation by the Prison Officers' Association (POA).

Mr Justice Kennedy so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by the POA for judicial review of that decision and of the decision of Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, Mr Martin Brown, Mr Robert Dolan and Ms Elaine Murphy to continue as the committee of the enquiry.

Mr John Hand, QC and Mr Barry Cotter for the POA; Mr John Laws and Stephen Richards for the Secretary of State; Mr David Pannick for the committee.

MR JUSTICE KENNEDY said that the POA committee had expressed his disapproval of the POA representing staff at special hospitals and was therefore likely to be biased against them, and also about the way

the enquiry had been conducted. Those complaints were cumulative and led to the POA having doubts about whether there would be a fair hearing.

His Lordship was not concerned with whether it had been wise for the secretary of state in April 1991 to nominate as chairman of the enquiry a person who had apparently expressed views critical of the POA in October 1988. The fact was he did so and at the time the POA had made no complaint.

The enquiry was, like others of its type, just an enquiry. It was by nature inquisitorial not adversarial and the procedure to be followed was a matter for the

necessarily have been incurred by the secretary of state. Save as aforesaid, each of the parties to bear their own costs including the costs of representation.

Applications for judicial review of Mr Darling's order for costs were also made by Swan Hunter Shipbuilders Ltd, Bibby Tankers Ltd and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

Mr Richard Stone, QC and Mr Michael Swiniston for Swan Hunter; Mr Michael N. Howard, QC and Mr Robin Hay for Bibby Tankers; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC for Lloyd's Register; Miss Belinda Bucknall, QC for the respondents; David Steel, QC and Mr Timothy Brenton for the secretary of state; Mr Darling did not appear and was not represented.

MR JUSTICE POPPLEWELL said that Miss Bucknall submitted that in the instant case, but for the pressure brought by the respondents, there would never have been a public enquiry. She further contended that the practice of costs falling where they lay had not been established or if it had, it was wrong and was certainly not applicable to dependants.

His Lordship found the general practice in the absence of hardship should be paid out of public funds.

While his Lordship could see the force of the argument that it was illogical that hardship should be a criterion for an award of costs, he could see nothing irrational in the view taken by Mr Darling in following the general practice in the instant case.

His Lordship said that if one was looking at the general practice it could only be just that dependants of victims of the accident under investigation who were proper parties to a public enquiry should have their costs paid out of public funds.

All the arguments were clearly and carefully considered by Mr Darling. He had come to a conclusion properly considering material matters and which was based on reasons which did not come within miles of being described as irrational.

However, in relation to a secondary application that Mr Darling's decision was unlawful, the matter would be remitted for him to give directions to enable his order to be carried into effect.

Solicitors: Ingledew Botterell, Newcastle upon Tyne; Holman Fenwick & Willan; Elborne Mitchell; Ingledew Brown Bannison & Garrett; Treasury Solicitor.

Regina v Omojind

Regina v Omojind

The provisions of section 6 of the Immigration Act 1971 with respect to recommendations for deportation were clear and strict and it was important that they were complied with.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Gidwell, Mr Justice Hodgson and Mr Justice Buckley) so stated on October 4 in allowing an appeal by Stephen Omojind against a recommendation for deportation made by Judge Rucker at Inner London Crown Court in March 1989.

LORD JUSTICE GLIDWELL said that a seven-year notice had not been served on the appellant prior to his appearance in court as was required by section 6 of the 1971 Act. It was quite clear that the

statutory provisions were not complied with and the court had no alternative but to allow the appeal.

The court wished to draw attention to the clear and strict provisions of the Act and the guidance given in *R v Nazari* (1988) 71 Cr App R 87. The prime purpose of the legislation was to let the party concerned demonstrate that he was a British subject but, as was pointed out in *Nazari*, it also gave the defendant the opportunity to get his tackle in order before the recommendation was made.

It was of particular importance that the statutory provisions should be adhered to and the court was disturbed to hear that that was not being done in some courts.

Regina v Williams (Paul David)

Regina v Williams (Paul David)

Trial judges should not issue certificates enabling defendants to appeal to the Court of Appeal unless very exceptional circumstances were present.

The Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Watkins, Mr Justice Rousier and Mr Justice May) so stated on October 15, when dismissing the appeal of Paul David Williams against his conviction on May 16, 1991 at Bristol Crown Court (Judge da Cunha and a jury) of affray, on which he was sentenced to 18 months detention in a young offenders' institution. He was acquitted of possessing a firearm with intent to endanger life and possession of a firearm without a certificate.

LORD JUSTICE WATKINS, giving the judgment of the court, said that the trial judge had certified the case as fit for appeal but there were no exceptional circumstances present. The only ground of appeal was the alleged illegality of the guilty verdict on affray and the acquittals on the other charges.

The verdicts, however, indicated that the jury was more than alert to its responsibilities and wholly able to understand what the judge had clearly directed them upon: that they had to be sure that there had been established every ingredient of the two offences upon which they acquitted and the one offence on which they convicted.

It was clear that there was no illegality.

Regina v Secretary of State for Health and Others, Ex parte Prison Officers Association

Before Mr Justice Kennedy [Judgment October 15]

The Secretary of State for Health had not acted unreasonably in deciding that the departmental enquiry into allegations of ill-treatment of patients at Ashworth Special Hospital be granted statutory powers pursuant to section 125 of the Mental Health Act 1983 following the withdrawal of cooperation by the Prison Officers' Association (POA).

Mr Justice Kennedy so held in the Queen's Bench Division in dismissing an application by the POA for judicial review of that decision and of the decision of Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC, Mr Martin Brown, Mr Robert Dolan and Ms Elaine Murphy to continue as the committee of the enquiry.

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Jape ready to fulfil abundant promise of Newbury debut

PAUL Cole can further enhance his position as champion trainer-elect by saddling Jape to win the H Backhouse Maiden Stakes at Bath this afternoon.

At Newbury, on his only outing, the Alleged colt showed immense promise when a length second to the much-valued Arctic Tracker. Since that promising performance in July, Arctic Tracker has upheld the form by finishing third to Solaris Stakes at Sandown. Seattle Rhyme, the runner-up in that Sandown race, boosted the form with an impressive victory in the Racing Post Trophy at Doncaster on Saturday.

Today, the principal threat appears to be the highly-regarded newcomer King's Treasure. The late Balancing trained colt, who is related to such notable performers as Diamond Shoal and Clint Of Gold, has been the subject of glowing reports from the Kingscote gallops.

Aitch N' Bee, a short head second to Miss Sharpo here on his penultimate outing, can return to form in the Upton Cheyne Handicap. At Leicester last time out he was never on good terms with himself and consequently was not given a hard time when

MANDARIN

eight behind Shake Town. Diaco, another who failed to show his true form last time, presents the danger to Jape. Two outings ago he showed his worth when beating King Of Chance in a competitive 21-runner handicap at Pontefract.

Matt McCourt's decision to run Cee-En-Cee in the End Of Season Claiming Stakes in preference to the Westonsburg Handicap can be justified. Despite advancing years, the seven-year-old retains his form remarkably well and reserves his best for Bath. The gelding has gained three of his

seven victories on the Somerset course.

At Lingfield, Wabash Valley is napped to redeem himself in the second division of the EBF Willow Maiden Stakes. At Newmarket last time out the Riverman colt failed to run his race when finishing last of five to Shualian.

His defeat can be attributed to him swallowing his tongue. Prior to that he performed like a useful horse in the making at Salisbury when second to Autocracy, the runner-up to Fair Crack in the Goffs Million at the Curragh.

Richard Hannon can continue his best season numerically with Yatoe in the the Burr Nursery at the expense of Don't Leave Me. At York, the colt was not unduly punished when fourth to Sharpiron.

Victory for Yatoe would also underline the chances of the Hannon-trained Recluse in the John O'Gaunt Nursery at Leicester. The filly, who has taken time to find her form, was three lengths in front of Yatoe in a York nursery.

Henry Cecil, the leading trainer at the Midlands course, can continue his recent run of success by completing a double with Fly To The Moon (2.50) and Kayado (3.50).



Cole can move nearer the trainers' championship

LINGFIELD PARK

MANDARIN
1.40 Zalon. 2.10 Royal Standard. 2.40 Yatoe. 3.10 WABASH VALLEY (nap). 3.40 Finjan. 4.10 Briery Fille.
THUNDERER
1.40 Fair America. 2.10 The Alien. 2.40 Dordogne. 3.10 Deserve. 3.40 Tauber. 4.10 Long Furlong.
Richard Evans: 2.40 CALEMAN (nap). 3.40 Assignment.
Our Newmarket Correspondent: 1.40 FAIR AMERICAN (nap). 3.40 Zanoni.

GOING: GOOD TO FIRM, FIRM ON BACK STRAIGHT

1.40 EBF WILLOW MAIDEN STAKES

(Div: 1-2-0; £2,589; 7f) (10 runners)
1. BAR BARILLAS (C) 4/10 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 2. B. Rouse 7-11. 3. FORMAL INVITATION 26 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 4. M. Rouse 7-11. 5. M. Rouse 7-11. 6. M. Rouse 7-11. 7. M. Rouse 7-11. 8. M. Rouse 7-11. 9. M. Rouse 7-11. 10. M. Rouse 7-11.

2.10 ELM STANDARD (2-3-4-5; 2m) (7)

1. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

2.40 BURR NURSERY HANDICAP

(2-0-0; £7,200; 7f 140yd) (15)
1. 0141 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 2. 0142 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 3. 0143 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 4. 0144 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 5. 0145 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 6. 0146 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 7. 0147 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 8. 0148 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 9. 0149 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11. 10. 0150 DON'T LEAVE ME (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.

RESULTS FROM SANDHURST

Doncaster

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

Newbury

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

LEADERS ON THE FLAT

TRAINERS

JOCKEYS

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

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Worcester

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

Huntingdon

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

Catterick Bridge

1. 0101 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 2. 0102 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 3. 0103 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 4. 0104 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 5. 0105 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 6. 0106 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 7. 0107 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 8. 0108 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 9. 0109 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10. 10. 0110 RALPH STANDARD (J. G. Lewis) 4-10.

Holland fined

Darryll Holland was fined £200 at Newbury on Saturday for failing to ride out Opera House for third place behind Further Flight in the St Simon Stakes.

The Michael Stoute-trained colt was beaten half-length for third by Always Friendly.

Blinkered first time

BATH: 1.30 Mystic Panther. 2.30 Temple Fortune. 3.30 Night Ace. 4.30 Crabby Bell. 5.30 The Michael Stoute-trained colt was beaten half-length for third by Always Friendly.

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MANDARIN	THUNDERER	RICHARD EVANS
1.30 Cee-En-Cee.	1.30 Doubleva.	3.30 Sheenit.
2.00 Aitch N' Bee.	2.00 Diabo.	
2.30 Sully Singer.	2.30 The New Girl.	
3.00 Jape.	3.00 Jape.	
3.30 Kyeatier Dream.	3.30 SHEENIT (nap).	
4.00 Saint Systems.	4.00 Stockina.	

Our Newmarket Correspondent: 2.30 Truthful Image.

GOING: GOOD DRAW: 5F 11YD-1M 5YD, LOW NUMBERS BEST SIS

1.30 END OF SEASON CLAIMING STAKES (2,772; 5f 11yd) (14 runners)

1	010101 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
2	010102 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
3	010103 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
4	010104 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
5	010105 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
6	010106 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
7	010107 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
8	010108 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
9	010109 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
10	010110 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
11	010111 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
12	010112 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
13	010113 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.
14	010114 EAGER DEVA 27 (J. G. Lewis) 9-11.	R. Rouse 7-11.

1980: SHOUT FROG 3-11 G Hand (9-2) N Cullen 12 m

2.00 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)

1	010101 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
2	010102 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
3	010103 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
4	010104 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
5	010105 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
6	010106 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
7	010107 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
8	010108 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
9	010109 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
10	010110 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
11	010111 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
12	010112 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
13	010113 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
14	010114 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
15	010115 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
16	010116 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
17	010117 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
18	010118 UPTON CHEYNE HANDICAP (3,548; 1m 5yd) (18 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.

1980: MALIBASTA 4-10 J Williams (7-2 lev) D Elsworth 13 m

2.30 BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)

1	(13)	010101	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
2	(13)	010102	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
3	(13)	010103	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
4	(14)	010104	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
5	(14)	010105	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
6	(15)	010106	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
7	(15)	010107	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
8	(15)	010108	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
9	(16)	010109	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
10	(16)	010110	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
11	(17)	010111	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
12	(17)	010112	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
13	(18)	010113	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
14	(18)	010114	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
15	(19)	010115	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
16	(19)	010116	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
17	(20)	010117	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
18	(20)	010118	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
19	(21)	010119	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
20	(21)	010120	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
21	(22)	010121	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
22	(22)	010122	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
23	(23)	010123	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
24	(23)	010124	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
25	(24)	010125	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
26	(24)	010126	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
27	(25)	010127	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
28	(25)	010128	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
29	(26)	010129	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
30	(26)	010130	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
31	(27)	010131	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
32	(27)	010132	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
33	(28)	010133	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
34	(28)	010134	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
35	(29)	010135	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
36	(29)	010136	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
37	(30)	010137	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
38	(30)	010138	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
39	(31)	010139	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
40	(31)	010140	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
41	(32)	010141	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
42	(32)	010142	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
43	(33)	010143	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
44	(33)	010144	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
45	(34)	010145	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
46	(34)	010146	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
47	(35)	010147	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
48	(35)	010148	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
49	(36)	010149	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
50	(36)	010150	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
51	(37)	010151	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
52	(37)	010152	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
53	(38)	010153	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
54	(38)	010154	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
55	(39)	010155	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
56	(39)	010156	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
57	(40)	010157	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
58	(40)	010158	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
59	(41)	010159	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
60	(41)	010160	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
61	(42)	010161	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
62	(42)	010162	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
63	(43)	010163	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
64	(43)	010164	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
65	(44)	010165	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
66	(44)	010166	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
67	(45)	010167	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
68	(45)	010168	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
69	(46)	010169	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
70	(46)	010170	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
71	(47)	010171	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
72	(47)	010172	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
73	(48)	010173	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
74	(48)	010174	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
75	(49)	010175	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
76	(49)	010176	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
77	(50)	010177	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
78	(50)	010178	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
79	(51)	010179	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
80	(51)	010180	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
81	(52)	010181	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
82	(52)	010182	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
83	(53)	010183	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
84	(53)	010184	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
85	(54)	010185	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
86	(54)	010186	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
87	(55)	010187	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
88	(55)	010188	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
89	(56)	010189	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
90	(56)	010190	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
91	(57)	010191	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
92	(57)	010192	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
93	(58)	010193	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
94	(58)	010194	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
95	(59)	010195	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
96	(59)	010196	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
97	(60)	010197	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
98	(60)	010198	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
99	(61)	010199	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.
100	(61)	010200	BITTON NURSERY HANDICAP (2-0-0; £3,238; 5f 161yd) (19 runners)	R. Rouse 7-11.

RUGBY LEAGUE

By a CORRESPONDENT

As much as the side-stepping of Davies and Phil Ford, the speed of Tony Sullivan

Chris Itam, the visitors' substitute, actually crossed the Welsh line early in the second half, but the referee, Bill Harrigan, disallowed the at-

SCORERS: Wales: Tries: Ford (3), Sullivan (2), Ackerman, Griffiths, Davies (2), Beteman, Ellis, Bishop, Hedley. Goals: Davies (8).

WALES: P Ford (Leeds); sub: M Silva, Hafford; J Devereux (Widnes); A Bateman (Warrington); J Davies (Widnes, capt); A Sullivan (St Helens); J Griffiths (St Helens); sub: A Hadley, Salford; K Ellis (Warrington); D Young (Salford); B Williams (Cardiff); sub: G Pearce, Scarborough; M Jones (Hull); P Montyrie (Widnes); sub: R Phillips, Warrington; R Ackerman (Cardiff); D Bishop (Hull KR).

PAPUA NEW GUINEA: P Boge, K Kowrou (sub); C Koro, K Shamu, R Wageman, J J Koro (capt); sub: N Lepani; S Hara (captain); J Umea; K Pangloss; J Nisipo; T Daki; M Tini; J Gope (sub); L Hoffman.

Belgium: B Henricx (Australia).

By PHIL YATES



When Davis compiled a decisive 67 break in the first frame, he looked in good shape to bring to an end his longest spell without a world ranking title, which stretches back to the grand prix of two years ago.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: S Hendry (Scotland) bt A McManus (Scotland), 8-4. Frame scores (Hendry first): 51-67, 79-47, 72-1, 63-49, 108-22, 43-69, 0-111, 63-43, 57-71, 79-0, 68-37, 93-39, 125-3. S Davis (England) bt N Bond (England), 9-1. Frames (Davis first): 79-12, 98-36, 56-47, 71-54, 42-60, 101-14, 97-16, 89-55, 75-8, 75-7. Final: Hendry leads Davis, 7-1. Frames (Hendry first): 50-75, 83-23, 85-0, 76-30, 70-56, 123-14, 93-23, 85-45.

By ROBERT KIRLEY

Minnesota took the lead twice and Atlanta bounced back both times. Puckett went three-for-four and drove in three runs. The outfielder led off the eleventh and drove a changeup from the reliever, Charlie Leibbrandt, over the wall. He pumped his arms as he circled the bases amid the roar of \$5,155 supporters in the Metrodome.

RESULT: Game six: Minnesota Twins 4, Atlanta Braves 3 (11 innings, best of seven series level at 3-3) Game seven: played last night in Minnesota.

By KETH MACKLIN

Leeds and St Helens shared the points with an 8-8 draw at Headingley. The visitors led 8-0

Austin, M Preston; D Watson, P Harlow; K
 Harrison, R Southernwood, P Bell, G Lord, J
 Fieldhouse, G Pearce.
 Referee: D Campbell (Widnes).

100-443887-100

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES
IN CANNES

[illegible]

SWIMMING: Alex Bennet, 16, won the 100-metre road race in Chelmsford in 14min 57sec, four seconds better than her best track time, and the fastest ever on road.

BOATING: Grace, the tropical storm raging over Bermuda, prevented the yachts contesting the finals of the Mazda match race championship wildly out of control yesterday.

SWIMMING: Alex Bennet, 16, and James Hickman broke Brits' junior records at the English schools championships at Sheffield. Austyn Shortman ended his seven-year schools swimming career with a record-breaking 100.18sec in the 100 metres freestyle.

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